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VOL. X.—NO. 2898. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The South Carolina Commissioners Sent Home.

Refusal of the President to Hold Further Communication with Them.

The Plot to Prevent the Inauguration of Lincoln.

GEN. SCOTT ON THE ALERT.

BELLIGERENT REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

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More Seizures of Fortifications Reported.

Indications of Sentiment North and South.

The Views of Senator Douglas on the Position of South Carolina.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The President has returned the last communication of the South Carolina Commissioners unopened; and he has declined to receive anything more from them. They left in the morning boat for Charleston.

The Savannah forts were seized by citizens of Georgia, at suggestions telegraphed from this city by the Georgia Delegation in Congress.

The Augusta arsenal has been some days in their possession.

Prominent citizens of North Carolina, on hearing the report that troops were ordered South, called on Gov. Ellis, and demanded the seizure of the forts at Wilmington. The demand being refused, they determined to act on their individual responsibility, when a dispatch received from Hon. L. O'B Branch contradicted the report, and stopped the movement.

North Carolina considers her forts and arsenal within her grasp whenever policy dictates the seizure.

The reports that armed bands were organising to take possession of the Capital before the votes for President and Vice-President are counted, meet with credence everywhere. Gen. Scott is actively engaged in the preparations for putting down this Jacobin mob. Capt. N. Stone, recently appointed Inspector-General of the Militia of the District of Columbia, issued his orders to-day for each volunteer Company to meet at the respective armories this evening for drill, and to carry home their guns with them in order that the seizure of the armories may be averted.

Republican members of the Senate and House have been apprised of a contemplated assassins' attack upon them, but are generally prepared.

The Committee of Thirty-three met this morning and discussed Nelson's proposition without coming to any definite conclusion. Slavery in the District was the subject under consideration.

The War Department is in receipt of official dispatches confirming the report of the massacre on Fort Walla Walla emigrant route. The tribe of Western Snakes is believed to be guilty. Capt. Dent promises a detailed statement, showing that the most horrible outrages have been committed.

The Indian Office has information of serious disturbances in the Creek Nation. Several parties that are suspected of tampering with slaves have been ordered to leave the country.

It is understood among Democratic Senators that the nomination of McIntyre as Collector at Charleston shall not be confirmed, as a Western Senator declares that, if necessary, he will consume every Executive session in debate in order to defeat it.

Mr. Douglas, in his speech to-day, contended that the laws could only be enforced by civil process, or by a force headed by a civil officer, and that when rebellion becomes revolution, and a *de facto* Government is formed, then, and not till then, could war be declared. He would not contemplate war, as war would be disunion final and irrevocable.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.

Intelligence was received last night that Fort Sumter is now besieged; that all Major Anderson's communications are cut off; that Fort Moultrie has been completely repaired and the guns remounted, and that everything is in readiness to open a fire on Major Anderson. New batteries are being erected around him by the Secessionists, and every day his danger and the difficulties of reinforcing him are increased. His frequent applications for reinforcements, and even the tears and prayers of his wife having failed to move the President, he has determined never again to renew his request, but will perish, if he must, in the fort. His men have bound themselves by an oath to stand and perish with him.

It is beyond a doubt that a combination is forming to take forcible possession of the Government at Washington on or before the 4th of March, but the precise time is not yet determined.

The above is from sources which leave no doubt of its reliability.

Gentlemen censure the apparent inactivity of the President, contending that by availing himself of the councils and services of Lieut.-Gen. Scott, all possibility of danger could be averted.

Mr. Bingham's bill, reported by him from the House Judiciary Committee to-day, provides whenever by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, it shall become impracticable in the judgment of the President, to execute the revenue laws and collect the duties on imports in the ordinary way, it shall be lawful for him to direct the Custom-house for such district to be established and kept in any secure place within some port or harbor of said district, either on land or on board any vessel, and in that case it shall be the duty of the Collector to reside at such place, and there detain all vessels and cargoes arriving within the district, until the duties imposed on the cargoes by law shall be paid in cash, anything in the laws of the United States to the contrary, notwithstanding, and in such cases it shall be unlawful to take the vessel or cargo from the custody of the proper officer of the Customs, unless by a process from some Court of the United States, and in case any attempt shall be made to take such vessel or cargo by any force or combination, or assemblages of persons too great to be overcome by the officers of the Customs, it shall and may be lawful for the President or such person or persons as he shall have empowered for the purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces or militia of the United States, as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of preventing the removal of such vessel or cargo, and protecting the officers of the Customs in retaining the custody thereof.

It is believed, from what is known here, that in the course of a few days the forts at Pensacola and Key West, Fort Morgan, Alabama, the fort at Ship Island, near the mouth of Lake Borgne, together with the Arsenal at Baton Rouge, and Fort Johnson, on the Cape Fear River, will be seized and garrisoned by the troops of the respective States in which they lie.

Senator Toombs received a dispatch to-day, saying that the forts in Georgia were seized by order of Gov. Brown. Private information says that if any attempt be made either to reinforce the Arsenal at Augusta, or remove the arms, it will at once be seized.

The South Carolina Commissioners considered the abrupt termination, by the President, of their business with him, as grossly insulting to themselves and the State. They treat it as a declaration of war, and in this spirit they left this city this morning for South Carolina. It is said the President yesterday returned their note without comment.

It is not true, as reported, that Senator Bigler has sent dispatches to New-York, saying the national difficulties would be settled by the 10th of this month, nor has he sent any dispatches on the subject. These pretended dispatches were circulated in financial quarters. The use of his name was altogether without authority.

No motion was made to-day in the Senate to go into Executive Session on the nomination of Mr. McIntyre, for Collector of the Customs in the neighborhood of Charleston harbor. He is a resident of York County, Penn.

The following resolutions were adopted to-day as expressive of the views and feelings of the Committee of Thirty-three. The resolutions were offered by Mr. Bristow, of Kentucky:

Resolved, That we recognize Slavery as now existing in fifteen of the United States by the usages and laws of those States, and we recognize no authority, legally or otherwise, outside of a State where it so exists, to interfere with slaves or Slavery in such States, in disregard of the rights of their owners or the peace of society.

Resolved, That we recognize the justice and propriety of a faithful execution of the Constitution and "all" laws made in pursuance thereof, including those on the subject of fugitive slaves, or fugitives from service or labor, and discountenance all mobs or hindrances to the execution of such laws, and that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States.

Resolved, That we recognize no such conflicting elements in its composition, or sufficient cause from any source for a dissolution of this Government; that we were not sent here to destroy, but to sustain and harmonize the institutions of the country, and to see that equal justice is done to all parts of the same, and finally to perpetuate its existence on terms of equality and justice to all the States.

Representative Pugh, of Alabama, left for home today.

Private dispatches to Georgians say the indications are that the straight-out Secessionists have succeeded, and that Senator Toombs is elected a delegate to the State Convention.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REVOLUTIONARY DESIGNS UPON THE CAPITAL—PREPARATIONS TO MEET THE DANGER—MR. LINCOLN'S INAUGURATION—THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1861.

For a week or ten days past, serious fears have been entertained that an effort will be made by the Secessionists to seize the Capital, and hold it as the permanent seat of Government of the much-talked-of Southern Confederacy. The date assigned for this *coup d'état* was, first, the 4th of March next; but the rapid succession of revolutionary demonstrations in the South has caused the more sensitive and susceptible to fix, in their imaginations, upon an earlier day for the grand catastrophe. It is now said that on the 15th day of February, when the Presidential vote, in the ordinary course of events, would be counted, is to be made the occasion of the outbreak. Washington is to be filled by that time with the young bloods of the South; the galleries and lobbies of the House are to be occupied, and the issue is to be made upon the question of counting the electoral votes of certain Northern States which have Personal Liberty laws on their statute books. There is already a considerable number of Southern men here. Many of them, but almost invariably such as appear to be under age, wear the blue cockade, which is the fashionable badge of treason. Their number and power was attested by the uproarious applause which greeted the treasonable speech of Benjamin on Monday last. Men of this stamp, many of whom still hold office, have no hesitation in threatening the overthrow of the Government; and majors and colonels, who owe their titles to the courtesy of friends or, possibly, in a few exceptional cases, to the command of the corn-stalk militia, would put Hannibal to the blush by their fluent discourse upon the art of war.

But let me not underrate the importance of these threats. It is said that revolutions are always precipitated by the daring of a few leaders, backed by a minority of the people; and the history of the world proves that a hundred men, armed and organised for war, are more than a match for thousands of brave citizens who are peaceably going about their business. Weak as are the Secessionists, therefore, in point of numbers when compared with the great mass of law-abiding people, of all parties, it would be a fatal mistake to rest in quiet security, without an effort to counteract their machinations. They are not wanting in courage and audacity, and there are men among them who are not unfamiliar with military science. But their besetting sin is a passion for bluster and gasconade. Their addiction to boasting is irrepressible; and this folly, while it would have frustrated a far more skillfully conceived plot than their leaders are capable of making, may, at the same time, have saved them from the fatal consequences of a temporary success.

But the city and the country have been warned in time against a possible danger, and already we begin to see developed a spirit of patriotism which will sweep away the first symptoms of such a conspiracy against the Government as we have heard whispered about the national capital. Among the evidences of the soundness of public sentiment at this point, a fact already briefly alluded to by the Press, furnishes a striking illustration. It was announced yesterday in the journals of this city, that a strong police force was called out the night previous to prevent a very unmelodious serenade of the South Carolina Commissioners with tin trumpets, tin pans and similar instruments of discord. I learn that this movement originated not with the Republicans, who now number some two thousand or more, but among the Union men of other parties. All over the city the stars and stripes may be seen flying; and badges of Union are worn as off-set to the cockades of the Secessionists. The military companies are all, with an insignificant exception, for the Union.

But the great reaction, or more properly the great movement, of the Northern mind against the impudent outrages of the South Carolinians is, after all, the cause of the increasing confidence in this city, that whatever else may happen, nothing can prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln on the Fourth of March, on the east portico of the Capitol. There is talk of his inauguration at Springfield or elsewhere; but the American people will listen to no such cowardly suggestions. They will demand, as a point of honor, that he be inaugurated as usual, in the usual place, just as if no traitor had ever dared to raise his parricidal hand against his country. Members of Congress from the North are receiving a flood of letters from their constituents, assuring them of the firm and almost unanimous sentiment in favor of preserving the Union, at every cost, as the result of South Carolina's insults to the National flag. The influence of this sentiment is visible in the marked change which has taken place in the President's policy. Strong hopes are now entertained that he will not betray his country, and all parties seem disposed to forgive the past—to regard as the result of timidity, rather than treachery, his omission to reinforce the forts at Charleston—if from henceforth he will discard the counsels of traitors, and act upon the advice of patriots.

Mr. Stanton, the new Attorney-General, is regarded as the back-bone of the Administration. His old Whig and Republican opponents from Ohio say that he is as remarkable for strength of will as for legal talents. He is believed to be at the bottom of the new Administrative policy of enforcing the laws, which is driving out the Secessionists. Mr. Holt, also, is highly praised for his firm and patriotic course. It is believed that he will act in full sympathy with Gen. Scott, in maintaining the national honor. As a Kentuckian he cannot fail to be proud of the gallant Anderson, who has so nobly taken the responsibility of preserving the national honor, at the risk of incurring the censure of the War Department.

If it shall turn out to be true, as I learned this evening, that the President, to-day, sent in the nomination of a new Collector for Charleston—a Philadelphian—the patriotic reaction in the counsels of the Administration has reached a point of which the country may well be proud. But "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," and I greatly fear that the Old Public Functionary will be bullied into a withdrawal of the nomination. So deep-rooted is the superstitious reverence of Mr. Buchanan for Southern bluster, that I fear the dissolution of the Union itself could not cure his nervous susceptibility when assailed by the imperious command of Davis, and the sepulchral howl of Toombs. Still I shall be glad to find myself mistaken, and to know that his cure has been complete.

Republican Senators are in receipt of letters from the South threatening their lives, unless they immediately leave Washington. Senators Sumner and Wade received missives of this character a day or two since, which would never have been honored with mention in the Press, but for the fact that the wretch who menaced the latter actually made his appearance yesterday, punctual to his appointment. He first called on the Senator's brother, Mr. Edward Wade, of the House; but after a conversation, in which he ascertained that he had mistaken the man, the would be assassin left, and repaired to the lodgings of the Senator Wade. He was invited into the parlor by the servant, and was observed by a member, who testifies to his suspicious appearance and to his singular conduct. He may be a deranged man; but is more probably a brutal fellow, whose heart fails him in the attempt to execute his bloody threats. OBSERVER.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

The galleries and lobbies were again crowded.

A message from the House, informing the Senate of the passage of the Indian Appropriation bill, was received.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented memorials numerously signed by citizens of Philadelphia, asking the Senate to pass the Crittenden resolutions; also, the proceedings of the people at Harrisburgh. He said meetings had been held in several places in that State, all breathing the spirit of loyal devotion to the whole country, and all expressing a desire to have the Crittenden resolutions passed. If Congress would only give the people an opportunity, they would embrace it, and their friends at the South would discover that the people were prepared to meet their complaints in a spirit of conciliation and kindness.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, (Am.,) offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Union is in danger, and it is difficult, if not impossible, for Congress to concur by the requisite majority, so as to enable it to take such measures to recommend to the States such amendments to the Constitution as are necessary to avoid the danger;

Whereas, In so great an emergency, the opinion and judgment of the people ought to be heard. Therefore,

Resolved, That provision be made by law without delay, for taking the sense of the people, and submitting to them the following resolution:

Whereas, Alarming dissensions have arisen between the Northern and Southern States as to the rights of the common territory of the United States, and it is eminently desirous and proper that the discussions be settled by constitutional provisions which give equal justice to all sections, and thereby restore peace, therefore.

Resolved, That by the Senate and House of Representatives the following article be proposed and submitted as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid as part of the Constitution, when ratified by the Conventions of three-fourths of the people of the States.

First—In all the Territories now or hereafter acquired North of latitude 36° 30′, Slavery, or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, is prohibited; while in all the Territory South of that latitude Slavery is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all departments of the Territorial Government during its continuance. All the territory North or South of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe when it contains a population necessary for a member of Congress, with a republican form of government, shall be admitted into the Union on an equality with the original States, with or without Slavery, as the Constitution of the State shall prescribe.

Second—Congress shall have no power to abolish Slavery in the States permitting Slavery.

Third—Congress shall have no power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia while it exists in Virginia and Maryland, or either; nor shall Congress at any time prohibit the officers of the Government or members of Congress, whose duties require them to live in the District of Columbia, bringing slaves there and holding them as such.

Fourth—Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, whether by land, navigable rivers or sea.

Fifth—Congress shall have power by law to pay an owner who shall apply the full value for a fugitive slave in all cases when the Marshal is prevented from discharging his duty by force or rescue made after arrest. In all such cases the owner shall have power to sue the county in which such violence or rescue was made; and the county shall have the right to sue the individuals who committed the wrong in the same manner as the owner could sue.

Sixth—No further amendment or amendments shall affect the preceding articles, and Congress shall never have power to interfere with Slavery in the States where it is now permitted.

Mr. Crittenden said something must be done. It would be an open shame to the Government if ruin be allowed to come on the country. The sacrifice to be made was comparatively worthless. The peace and comfort of a great country were never purchased so cheaply. He would appeal with confidence to the people. They have the greatest interest in the Government. He had confidence that the people would give good advice.

The resolutions were read over, and unfinished business of yesterday taken up.

Mr. Baker, of Oregon, (Rep.,) resumed his remarks. He said he was of the opinion that discussion on all points of difference was useful. He was willing to meet all just cause of complaint in a fair and honorable way. He contended that the attack on the men of the North for action in regard to the Territories was unjust, for men of all classes in the North believed Slavery the creature of local law. He quoted from Gen. Cass's speech at Detroit in 1854, against the so-called doctrine of equality; also from the speech of Senator Hunter before the Breckinridge Club at Charlottesville, admitting that the opinion of the South in regard to Slavery has changed, and that her opinion was against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and for the extension of the system.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said he never admitted that the South thought Congress had the right to restrict Slavery in the Territories.

Mr. Baker said he understood that gentlemen on the other side, some time in their lives, were in favor of establishing a line between Freedom and Slavery.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) never admitted that Congress had any power to exclude Slavery from any Territory. The South had been in favor of extending the Missouri line as a matter of compact merely.

Mr. Baker thought we could do nothing as a matter of compact, which would violate the Constitution. He thought if the Senator from Louisiana believed in conscience that Congress had no right to exclude Slavery he must have violated his oath when he voted for such exclusion.

Mr. Benjamin said Congress had no such power under the Constitution.

Mr. Baker said an act of Congress was sacred. The law was made under oath, and if he voted to prohibit Slavery by a certain law, when he actually believed Congress had no right under the Constitution to pass such a law, did he not violate his oath when he rendered such a vote? He said the Senator from Louisiana, in a dreary catalogue, complained that the Government interfered with Slavery in the South.

Mr. Benjamin said he did not complain of the Congress, but of the States.

Mr. Baker was glad to hear the champion of Slavery admit that Congress had not interfered, but that his complaints were of the States. How could Illinois, for instance, interfere with Slavery in Virginia.

Mr. Benjamin said she could not by bill, but armed men might go to the State of Virginia and seize United States arms, and murder peaceful men, and try to excite slaves to revolt. A man in Massachusetts was found to say it was right, and Massachusetts elected him Governor, and thus indorsed murder. Massachusetts had sent Senators here to abuse and vilify the South.

Mr. Baker said that was not a better scope of debate. He admitted that individuals might steal in Slave States. There were bad men everywhere. But this is no cause of separation and war.

Mr. Benjamin said that the Republican Party intend to surround the Slave States with Free States, so as to force emancipation.

Mr. Baker argued that if even that were so it was no cause for dissolution.

Mr. Benjamin—I say, decidedly, yes.

Mr. Baker said no, and proceeded to argue that it was a necessity that Slavery must be surrounded by free States. If Slavery is extended, it must be against the sentiment of the world. He claimed that the North were only allies of the South, and that they were bound to return slaves. France, England or Russia would not do that. If the slaves should revolt, the North would be bound to assist the South and would do it. He argued that the right of free speech could not be controlled in a free country, or a free Press, which was a greater safeguard to a free country. He would not restrict these to avert civil war, or maintain Slavery. The great principle of free government would not be surrendered. Come weal, come woe, Slavery shall never be extended by the powers of the Government of the United States. He would not yield one inch to secession, but there were things which he would yield; among them, the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills, should the Supreme Court pronounce them unconstitutional. Mr. Clay had said, and he would say, yield not one inch or word to secession. He would agree to make all the Territories States now, and let the people decide on Slavery; but he would never agree to protect Slavery in the name of Freedom. Referring to power, he said, didn't it look a little as though, because they had lost the offices, the South had got up this rebellion? He said, after all, he had great confidence in the loyalty of the people of the South. He heard loyal sentiments everywhere, and could see the clouds breaking, and he was not without the hope that with time to allow the feverish heat to subside, the Union would yet remain safe if trusted to the hands of the people. The Senator from Louisiana had said that a State actually had seceded, and we must acknowledge its independence or make war. He said he would not acknowledge its independence, and said he thought it no very strange thing if a great Government had sometimes to enforce law. He quoted the ordinance of Gen. Jackson in regard to collecting the revenue, when South Carolina once before revolted, as an answer to the Senator from Louisiana, when he asked how we would collect the revenue—"and, above all, let the laws be maintained and the Union preserved." He closed with the words of Webster's speech in reply to Hayne.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, (Dem.,) asked that the report of the Committee of Thirteen be taken up. Mr. Douglas proceeded to address the Senate. He said no act of his public life ever gave him so much pain as to vote for the resolution. The Committee could not agree. In order to see the real cause of the troubles, we must go back of the late election. We should assume that whenever Congress undertook to act on the question of Slavery, discord and agitation was sure to follow. When Congress let the question alone there was peace. He referred to the excitement at the time the Missouri Compromise was enacted. The fearful agitation of 1820 was settled by the establishment of the Compromise line. So long as that adjustment was carried out there was peace and quiet. Texas was admitted quietly under this rule, though there was a great contrariety of opinion. But no one objected, because it extended that line. Again, California and New-Mexico were acquired, and the extension of the line to the Pacific Ocean was demanded. The records show that he reported, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, a resolution to extend the line to the Pacific. This was adopted in the Senate, but when it was sent to the House it was rejected by Northern votes. That opened the flood gates of the agitation of 1848, which only was settled by the Compromise of 1850. When we settle this question in the Territories, then we shall settle it entirely. The Abolitionists could never have brought the Union to the verge of dissolution, but for the question in the Territories. It was a rejection of the extension of that line in 1848 that reopened the agitation. The arguments of 1819 and 1820 were repeated. The positions of the North and the South were the same. The purest patriots in the land were alarmed, and Mr. Clay came back to the Senate to see if he could not bring back peace. He found no trouble with the Southern members, but he could find no support of this line from the North. The Missouri line was abandoned, because its friends said they could not carry it out in good faith. Then they turned to see what was next best. There was a desire to take the question out of Congress, and secure the peace of the country. At last it was decided to leave the question to the people of the Territories themselves. The records show that he supported both compromises, and for the same reasons. Peace followed all over the country. But in 1853-4 it became necessary to organize the territory of Kansas and Nebraska. The Committee, in forming the bill, determined to carry out the compromise measures of 1850, though they had all been in favor of the Missouri Compromise as long as it could be carried out. A hue-and-cry was immediately raised that the Committee were violating a sacred compromise. But the bill did not mention the Missouri compromise, but did give the people the power of settling the question for themselves. The history of the Government might be divided into three parts. Before 1820 the Government admitted many Territories, but all was peace. After the agitation of 1820 was settled, all was peace again till 1850. Since then we have had a continual controversy, and the result of the late election has convinced the South that it is the fixed policy of the dominant party of the North to invade their constitutional rights. We come now to the consideration of that party which has plunged the country into this state of discord. It is folly for any man not to see facts which do exist. The result of the recent election, in connection with all the circumstances with which it is surrounded, have led the people of the South to form the conviction that it is a fixed policy of the dominant party of the North to invade and destroy their constitutional rights, and they are ready to rush, rashly I think, into all the horrors of revolution and disunion, rather than to submit to what they think the impending blow which hangs over them. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Wade,) acknowledged the existence of this conviction in the minds of Southern people, and said he did not so much blame them as he did the Northern Democracy, who had misrepresented and falsified the purposes and policy of the Republican Party; yet he advocates a policy which will not relieve these apprehensions, but threatens them with war and coercion, rather than to give them security. It matters not whether the dangers were real or imaginary, if the Southern people are prepared to take a position which will plunge us into disunion and discord forever. I regret that any one on this floor should have introduced party politics, and endeavored to make party capital out of any question affecting the peace and safety of this country. But, since the Senator has attempted to make the Northern Democracy responsible for the revolution, I am forced to inquire whether the charge be true. There is no man living who would be better pleased to learn that he had misrepresented or misunderstood the policy of that party. I would like to know whether that Senator will now say it is not the policy of that party to confine Slavery within its present limits, by the action of the Federal Government? Whether it is not the policy of that party to exclude Slavery from the Territories we now possess, or any we may hereafter acquire? Whether or not that party are in favor of returning fugitives to their masters from whom they escape? In short, I will give him the opportunity of saying now, whether it is not the policy of that party to exert all the powers of the Federal Government, under the Constitution, according to their interpretation of that instrument, to restrain and cripple the institution of Slavery, with a view to its ultimate extinction in the States, old as well as new, North as well as South?

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.)—All those questions are most pertinently answered in the speech to which he is now professing to make answer. I have nothing to add to it.

Mr. Douglas.—I did not expect an unequivocal answer. I know too well that Senator will not deny that each of these interrogatories does express his individual policy, and the policy of the Republican Party, as he understands it. The harshest thing I have said of the Republican Party was that they intended to use the power of the Government with a view to the ultimate extinction of Slavery not only in the Territories but in the States of the Union. I have said and have believed it, and I would rejoice now to be corrected, that it is the policy of this party to prohibit Slavery in all the Territories of the United States now owned or hereafter acquired, with a view to surrounding the Slave States with a cordon of Abolition States, and thus keep Slavery confined till the number increases beyond the capacity of the soil to feed them, and thus force them to die of starvation, as a means of getting rid of the evil of Slavery in the name of humanity and Christianity. I have said that in Illinois, in the Abolition portions of the State, but never said it in a Slave State. I have always been exceedingly mild in speaking of that party in the Slaveholding States. But inasmuch as I did not get a direct answer from the Senator who makes the charge against the Northern Democracy, I will refer to the sentiments of the President elect, and see what he says on that subject. The Republicans have taken pains to publish reports of the debates between Mr. Lincoln and myself and I may say they are unfair to me, as Mr. Lincoln had an opportunity to correct his speeches, and the printer struck out many portions of my replies. [Mr. Douglas then read from Mr. Lincoln's speech, where he speaks of the House being divided against itself, and that the crisis must come, and the States must all become one thing or the other, &c., and proceeded.] When the Republican Committee publish an edition of Mr. Lincoln's speeches containing sentiments like these, is it surprising that the people of the South think he was in earnest, and intended to carry out the policy which he then announced? I should not revive such revolutionary sentiments, but for the attempt to cast the responsibility upon the Northern Democracy, clearly intimating that Mr. Pugh and myself were the chief authors of these misrepresentations. I would like to find any one man, on that side of the Chamber, in the confidence of the President elect, who would deny that it is policy to carry out the very things to which I have referred. I feel bound, however, and take pleasure in saying, that I don't believe the Southern States are in any danger, or ought to have any apprehension, that Mr. Lincoln or his party can do any harm, or render insecure their rights to persons or property anywhere in this country. I have some faith, that Mr. Lincoln, after having emerged from the surroundings of a small country village, and assumed the high responsibilities of administering the law, and protecting the rights of a great nation, will sink the partisan in the patriot, and abandon the extreme doctrines, and step forward and avow his willingness to save the country by repudiating the extreme doctrines of a party. But be that as it may, neither he

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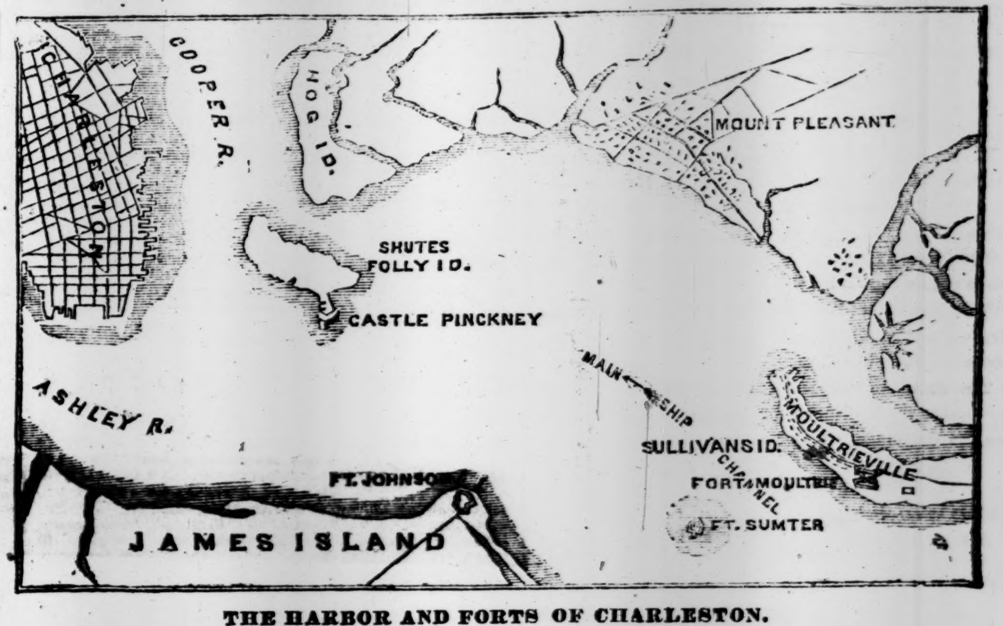
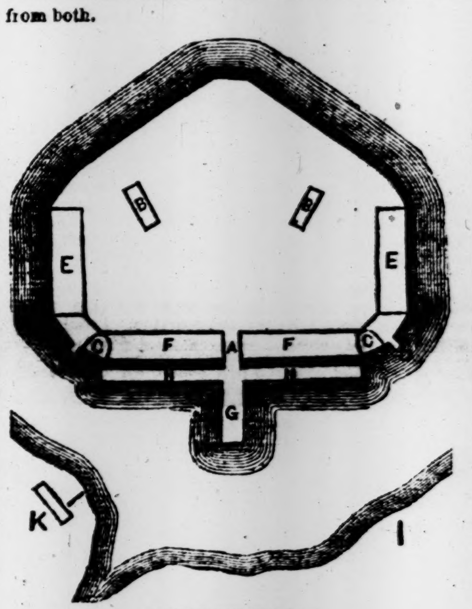


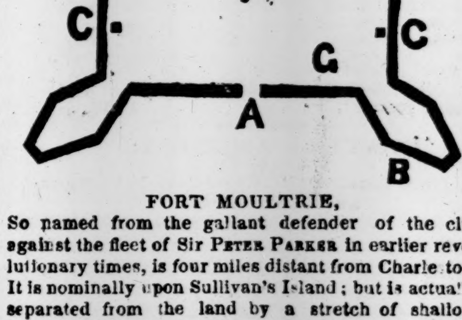
THE HARBOR AND FORTS OF CHARLESTON.

The Map given above presents an accurate view of the Harbor of Charleston, with the relative position of the several forts which were built by the General Government for its protection. It is reduced from the Chart of the Coast Survey. Persons familiar with New-York Bay will have no difficulty in tracing upon the map certain striking resemblances between the two harbors. Approaching Charleston from the ocean, it may be seen lying a few miles distant between the rivers Ashley and Cooper—the latter corresponding to the East, and the former to the North River. The low grounds on the right of the entrance will answer very fairly to Long Island; those on the left to Staten Island—the difference being best expressed by the supposition that the heights of our Northern islands had been flattened down, and as it were ironed out, almost to uniformity with the sea level. Upon these desolate flats plant here and there a few bare, straggling, stunted trees, stretching at rare intervals like sentinels along the shore; and an adequate idea may be had of the framework in which this tropical picture is inclosed. Proceeding inward, and keeping the map of our finer harbor in view, with due corrections for distances, and the substitution of Moultrie for Hamilton, Sumter for Tompkins, and Castle Pinckney for Castle William, and the similitude will be found sufficiently exact for all practical purposes. Fort Moultrie, on the right, is distant from Sumter at the left, a fraction over a mile; while Castle Pinckney, lying close to the city, is some 3¼ miles from both.



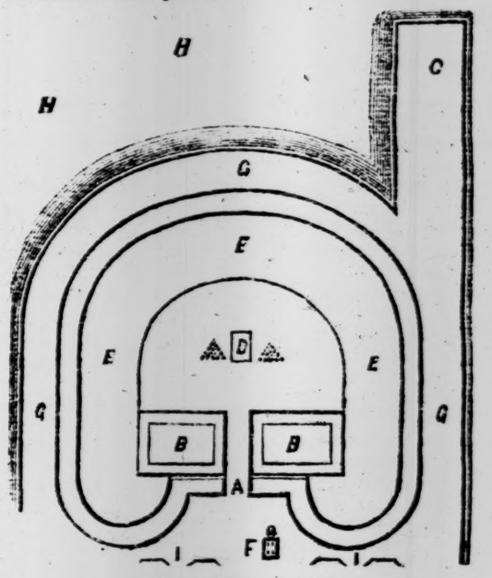
FORT SUMTER.

Fort Sumter, which just now attracts universal attention, is built upon an artificial island at the gate of the harbor, three and a half miles southeast of Charleston. It has been for ten years in course of construction; and only recently was so nearly completed as to admit the introduction of its armament. The fort rests upon a deposit of granite rocks, brought from New-Hampshire and placed there at great expense for the purpose, no point on the mainland adjoining on the South being sufficiently near or firm for the erection of a defence so necessary to aid Fort Moultrie in securing the approaches to the city. The cost of the work has been over $500,000. The fortress is in the form of a demi-octagon; the truncated side being at the South, and the exterior faces presented toward all points of the main ship channel, and overlooking Charleston and Fort Moultrie. The walls are of solid brick masonry, ten feet in thickness, and in height sixty feet from the water-line to the parapet. They are pierced for three tier of guns, numbering in all a hundred and forty pieces, of all sizes. The upper tier, which is designed for mortars and twenty-four pounders, is unsheltered, but at such a height as to be beyond the reach of danger from the balls of a naval attack. The others are beneath bomb-proof casemates, the lowest tier consisting of heavy Paixhans, carrying forty-two-pound shot, and the intermediate of ten-inch Columbiads. It is stated in the Charleston papers that of seventy-five heavy guns now in the fort, only eleven of the Paixhans are fully mounted, nine of them being directed towards Fort Moultrie, and one toward Castle Pinckney. None of the Columbiads are in position. Four of the twenty-four-pounders on the summit of the wall are mounted upon pivots so as to sweep the horizon. They are at present on the side adjacent to Morris' Island. In addition to these weightier preparations for defence, the walls are pierced everywhere for muskets, of which there are endless numbers ready and loaded. The magazine is enormously stocked with grape, canister and shell. It contains seven hundred barrels of gunpowder. In his removal from Moultrie, Major Anderson carried with him all his stores and small arms. The place is, therefore, amply provisioned for a siege of six months. Water is furnished by four large cisterns; the only articles of which there appears to be a deficiency are men and fuel. With regard to the offensive abilities of the fort, its guns will sweep every point of the compass. Their range averages three miles; of course, commanding absolutely every approach to Charleston, and rendering the feebler defences of Fort Moultrie, or of any fortified places upon the mainland, wholly untenable. In a defensive point of view, the place is regarded as impregnable. From the mainland the nearest point of attack is 900 yards distant, but on ground so low as to be entirely at the mercy of the guns of the fortress; and besides there is no artillery in the possession of South Carolina which, even if undisturbed, could make anything like a breach in its massive walls. The garrison consists at this moment of sixty-four rank and file, fifteen musicians, and one hundred and seventy laborers. The utmost vigilance is maintained by all parties, sharing as they do to a man the determination to perish in defence of the place. The laborers are busily engaged in mounting the guns, so that each day adds to the number in position for effective service.



FORT MOULTRIE,

So named from the gallant defender of the city against the fleet of Sir Peter Parker in earlier revolutionary times, is four miles distant from Charleston. It is nominally upon Sullivan's Island; but is actually separated from the land by a stretch of shallow water, which, at low tide, reveals the muddy bottom. Neglected through the long period of peace, the sand had drifted up against the south wall, so as to render the parapet easily accessible; and, but for the recent labors directed by Major Anderson and Capt. Foster it would have been quite feasible for a party of militia two hundred strong to have stormed and carried the place against its remnant of garrison. The greatest length of the fort from east to west is 300 feet; its breadth, 240 feet. The configuration is generally rectangular; but at each corner it is strengthened with strong bastionettes, and the sides have salient and reentering angles. It is well fitted, therefore, at any point to withstand assault or siege. The wall is composed of parallel erections of brick, fifteen feet apart capped with stone, the interval being filled with earth. From the bottom of the ditch to the coping, the wall is twenty feet in height. The ditch is about fifteen feet deep and as many wide. Among the works in progress at the time when Major Anderson found it necessary to abandon the post, was a heavy planking, destined to project over the edge of the wall as a defence against a scaling party; a deeper and more perfect excavation of the fosse; and a completion of one of the small bastions. The glacis and counterscarp, designed to reach attacking parties otherwise sheltered from fire by the walls, had been finished; new embrasures, with the same purpose, had been cut in the walls; and also in the citadel, where every arrangement had been made, in case of a successful attack upon the fort, for the garrison to shut itself up and explode the mines which were laid under the remainder of the fortification. The armament, after the departure of the troops, was found by the Charlestonians to consist of 8 or 10 Columbiads, the largest artillery used in the army, with a sufficient number of other heavy guns for the defence of the place, all, however, dismounted and spiked.



CASTLE PINCKNEY

has always been regarded by military authorities as an exemplification of all that is bad in engineering. It is, as we have said, situated relatively to Charleston as Castle William is to New-York. Shute's Folly Island, on which it stands, having the disadvantage, however, of being a mere marsh, rather than a beautiful elevation like Governor's Island. The fort is a half-moon, as the technical phrase is, the cresent being presented toward Fort Sumter. The lower batteries are pronounced worthless; the only available point for defensive operations is the exposed rampart, where there are ten twenty-four pounders mounted. In a lower tier are some fifteen smaller pieces, some of them said to be case-mated. The place is well supplied with munitions and provisions. Previous to recent events, there had been no garrison in the place, charge being left to a brace of watchmen. The day following the removal of Major Anderson to Fort Sumter, Castle Pinckney was occupied by a body of militia, two hundred strong, commanded by Colonel Pettigrew and Major Capers, who now do garrison duty and strut in all the dignity and glory of active military service. It may be added that Castle Pinckney is quite beyond the reach of Major Anderson's guns, and that in case it should become necessary to land national troops at Charleston, its capture, which would be an indispensable preliminary, might give serious trouble. Perhaps, however, a broadside from one of our new frigates of weighty armament might suffice for the business.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S GRAND COUP.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM THE MAJOR.

The Boston *Journal* publishes the following extract from a private letter received in that city from Maj. Anderson: December 24.

When I inform you that my garrison consists of only sixty effective men, that we are in a very indifferent work, the walls of which are only about fourteen feet high, and that we have, within 100 yards of our walls, sand hills which command our work, and which afford admirable sites for our batteries, and the finest covers for sharp-shooters, and that, besides this, there are numerous houses, some of them within pistol-shot, you will at once see that if attacked in force, headed by any one but a simpleton, there is scarce a possibility of our being able to hold out long enough to enable our friends to come to our succor.

Trusting that God will not desert us in our hour of trial, I am, very sincerely, yours,

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major First Artillery, &c.

The following note of later date is given to the public by the Baltimore *Exchange*:

FORT MOULTRIE, S. C., Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1860.

——— ———, *Esq., Baltimore*:

DEAR SIR: I thank you for the trouble you were kind enough to take in correcting some of the rumors about me. You are right in the opinion that I could not and would not say anything contradictory of them. My plan always has been to try to do my duty honestly and fully, and to trust that in the good sense of justice of the people, they would give me credit for good intentions—even if my judgment should turn out to have not been good.

I must confess that I regret that the papers are making so much of my position here. I do not deserve the least credit for what I am doing—nothing more than any one else would do in my position—and, perhaps, not done half so well as many others would do. I receive, nearly by every mail, letters of sympathy, and many of them from strangers.

I hope that it will not be long before something will occur to give me a chance of being relieved from my present position.

Thanking you for your kind remembrance of me, I am, yours truly, ROBERT ANDERSON.

MAJOR ANDERSON AND THE STATE AUTHORITIES.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Herald* says: "After Major Anderson removed to Fort Sumter, Gov. Pickens sent Col. Pettigrew and Major Capers down to him with a dispatch. The *Courier* says his reply had not transpired, but we learn that a gentleman who arrived here yesterday from Charleston says that Major Anderson received the above-named gentlemen courteously, and stated to them that he had acted upon his own responsibility, and for security; that he deprecated the necessity for it, and hoped no attack would be made upon him; that he should hate to turn his guns upon his countrymen; but, unless commanded by the Government of the United States, he would never surrender the post while he lived; and that if an attack was made upon him, he hoped the first shot fired at the fort would pierce *his* heart. It is said he has one year's provisions in the fort, and over 200 men."

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

REVOLUTIONARY SUCCESSES IN NEW-GRANADA.

SURRENDER OF SANTA MARTA.

News from the Central and South American States.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 26th ult., arrived at this port yesterday.

Her California advices have been anticipated by overland express.

The news from New-Granada is important. Santa Marta had been besieged by the Rebels for nearly a month, and the Government troops had evacuated the town.

The Government forces had been defeated at a place called Banco, on the Magdalena River.

The Revolutionists have been also successful in Santander, and that State may be considered as completely in their interest.

The Peruvian Congress have granted extraordinary powers to the President for the purpose of making war on Bolivia and Ecuador.

The Peruvian Minister of Foreign Relations had sent to Congress an exposition of the quarrel with the United States.

Bolivia is enjoying tranquillity, and professes to be able to defend herself against the threatened invasion of Peru.

There is no news of interest from Chili.

The intelligence from Central America is unimportant.

Severe shocks of earthquake had been felt in Salvador.

We are indebted to the enterprising Express of Wells, Fargo & Co. for the prompt delivery of our packages.

Following is the Specie List *per Northern Light*:

Wm. Hoge & Co.	$30,000	H. S. Hallett	$15,000
F. [illegible] & J. S. Baton	5,600	J. G. Parker & Son	5,000
M. Cutler	5,000	Wm. Heller & Co.	52,700
Dutcher & Bros	5,000	J. B. Weir	15,000
Cofflin & Rosenstock	3,000	R. Meader	8,000
DeMilte Kittel & Co.	15,000	Amer. Exch. Bank	23,000
E. & C. E. Tilton	3,000	W. R. Garrison	21,000
Strauss Bros. & Co.	43,500	P. Naylor	12 000
Meader & O. Adams	8,000	Howes & Crowell	7,500
Metropolitan Bank	57,409	Jennings & Brewster	11,000
Ballin & Sander	20,000	H. Cohen & Co.	33,000
Treadwell & Co.	30,000	W. T. Coleman & Co.	16,000
J. Rosenbaum & Co.	15,500	J. Stanwood	7,000
Belmont & Co.	144,000	E. Kelly & Co.	46,500
Neustadter Bros	17,000	Frank Baker	10,000
F. Einstein & Bros	9,000	C. W. Crosby	19,000
Conroy & O'Connor	15,000	R. S. Wade	2,600
Amer. Exch. Bank	55,000	J. H. Coghill	16,000
M. Reid	2,400	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Harbeck & Co.	1,800	S. Lansberg & Bros	4,371
Duncan, Sher. & Co.	262,911	Nathan Blum	1,500
Wells, Fargo & Co.	278,000	Jos. F. Joy	31,600
Order	17,968		
W. Seligmann & Co.	32,000	Total	$1,455,385

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Fall of Santa Marta—The City Abandoned by the Government Forces—Their Arrival at Panama—The Battle of the Banco—The Government again Defeated—Revolutionary Successes in Santander—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1860.

Those of your readers who feel interest enough in New-Granada to keep the run of its politics, know that we are now and have been for more than a year past cursed with a miserable squabble over the "loaves and fishes," which is dignified by the name of "revolution." They know that, of our eight States, the two Atlantic States of Magdalena and Bolivar have been completely in the hands of the rebels, under Gov. Nieto,—that two of the interior States—Santander and Boyaca, have been in revolt and are partially so now, and that Gens. Mosquera and Obando, at the head of say 4,000 men, hold the greater portion of the State of Cauca, on the Pacific side—the Government holding without dispute one State, and the richest and most populous, Cundinamarca, while the next richest and most populous, Antioqui, under Gov. Pedro A. Herran, late Minister to Washington, is *supposed* to be neutral. They know also that Gen. Julio Arboleda, who it is thought will succeed President Ospina in April next, took possession of the port of Santa Marta, in Magdalena, three or four months since, driving out the Liberals who occupied it—that the Liberals rallied in the Cienega, 7 leagues from the city, where they were attacked a month or more since by one of Arboleda's officers, Col. Madero, who, on account of his not having been supported by an auxiliary force, as he expected, was defeated, losing most of his 250 men. After this success of the Liberals they besieged Santa Marta, and for twenty-one days, up to the 12th of December, the siege was rather a close one—Arboleda and Madero occupying a part only of the city, the Cathedral and principal square, while Nieto's force, never consisting of over 450 men, (the balance of 450 being at Gaira and the Cienega,) occupied the other portions.

On the 16th inst., the telegraph surprised a good many persons here by the announcement that Gen. Arboleda, with a few officers, had arrived at Aspinwall in a small steamer from Santa Marta, and that he was to be followed by two schooners with 250 men of his force. In effect, a vessel reached Aspinwall next morning with 108 of these men, 25 of whom were wounded, and as many more sick. On the 18th, the other vessel came in with 150 men, most of them in good order physically, though all were ragged, dirty, and most of them shoeless, shirtless and hatless. Gen. Arboleda himself was suffering from fever, and had to have medical assistance immediately on his arrival. He came to Panama on the 20th, but was not very communicative, except that it was understood he charged his defeat principally to the inefficiency of his officers. He averred, however, that his forces had not abandoned Santa Marta to the enemy, but still held possession. It was hard to understand how this could be, but on the 21st the matter was somewhat cleared up by the arrival at Aspinwall of the schooner *Joseph Gryce*, of New-York, from Santa Marta, with 250 more men on board, all the officers of Gen. Arboleda, and some families who could not safely remain at Santa Marty. Among these officers is Col. Vieco, second in command under Arboleda, Col. Madero having been killed in the siege. It appears that some misunderstanding had taken place between Arboleda and Vieco, so that they did not have much communication with each other. Vieco, who is here, says that on the 12th Arboleda ordered him to have everything ready for a sortie and attack on the Liberals for the next day, which order he diligently carried out. But on the morning of the 13th he was completely surprised by the information that Gen. Arboleda had embarked on board the steamer *Panama* for Aspinwall, which information was quickly followed by another piece of startling news that he had also embarked 250 of his men. When Vieco found this to be true he had no other resource than to follow the example of his chief. The British war-ship *Cadmus* opportunely appearing in port, (*British* ships *always* appear opportunely,) he was enabled, in her boats and under her guns, to embark his men, or those of them who had not joined the enemy, 280 in number, on board the different vessels in the harbor, from which they were transferred to the *Cadmus*, and thence to the *Joseph Gryce*. Capt. Hillyer, of the *Cadmus*, threw all their muskets overboard as they came alongside, and requested all the officers to deliver up their swords. If, as Col. Vieco says, Gen. Arboleda had 800 men, it is hard to understand why he gave up the city, unless, as the latter says, it was because he could not depend upon his officers; for Arboleda himself has always been accounted a brave man, and the point he occupied was one of vast importance to the Government—Santa Marta being a port of entry for foreign dutiable goods for the interior, the warehouses of which are now full to depletion. Nieto, on his side, is known to have able and brave officers from Venezuela, and this may account for his success. Vieco's force left three days after Arboleda did. His officers say that the liberals on entering the city, to the number of 450, plundered the private residences both of their friends and enemies. Even the house of the British Consul was plundered, and his furniture destroyed. They say the goods in the Custom-house are safe, but private deposits have been plundered—that Mr. Sheldon, the United States Consular agent, took refuge on board the *Cadmus*—that a warehouse containing goods from New-York had been robbed, notwithstanding it was under the seal of the United States Consulate.

Capt. Hillyer, the officers say, has given the Liberals notice that he will hold them responsible for British as well as American goods. The Revolutionists found a large number of arms, cannon, provisions, &c., in Santa Marta, belonging to the Government.

The Santa Marta troops are at Panama and Aspinwall in barracks, destitute of everything, although Señor Hurtado, the National Intendente, is straining every nerve to support them. It is said he will expropiate goods from the citizens and foreign merchants for their support. It is to be hoped they will be disbanded as soon as practicable, and the people will pay very unwillingly to keep them together, and any attempt to assess taxes upon the foreigners for that purpose may lead to unfortunate complications. Gen. Arboleda is staying at the house of the Intendente, and, it is said, talks of fitting out an expedition here to attack Carthagena, but I cannot believe it, as that is a walled city and cannot be easily taken with the men and material he could command from here.

Capt. Snow, of the *Joseph Gryce*, a native of Barnstable, Massachusetts, who brought up the last batch of soldiers, is somewhat of a curiosity in his line, beside being possessed of a very remarkable amount of that keenness and shrewdness so proverbial with his race. He is about the homeliest-looking man I ever saw, his mouth being somewhat of the shape of the scoop of a mud-dredging machine, such as is used in shallow harbors. He took a load of *comestibles* from New-York down to Rio Hache, among which was 1,600 sacks of corn. He says he found a market for all his traps at Rio Hache, except the corn, which he couldn't sell because the Indians had stopped coming in from the interior to purchase it. So he "up stick" and went to Santa Marta. There his corn "wasn't worth nothin'"—but it so happened that transportation was wanted to Aspinwall, and the *Joseph Gryce* was in demand. Snow, to all proposals to go, however, demurred, because he must sell his cargo. "How long," inquired Vieco, "will it take you to get out your corn and get in ballast?" "Well, as to the corn," replied the captain, "*after I have sold it*, it will take me about five days to get it out, and say fifteen days more to put in ballast. But, if you like to buy the corn, it'll do well enough for ballast, and if you'll buy it at $4 a sack, and give me $1,500 for the trip, I'm ready to go right off." When the captain reached Aspinwall, he was told that he could go about discharging the Government corn at once; but he "Could do that," he told the Intendente, "'Cos all my men are sick, and they won't get well till I get the $1,500."

The schooner *Minerva* arrived at Aspinwall on the 23d, with news that a fight had taken place at what is called the Banco, on the Magdalena River, on Dec. 11, between 1,700 Conservatives and 1,200 Liberals, or at least between advanced parties of these forces. The Liberals, under Cabezas, claim that the Government party, under Briceno and Galluzo, were beaten—the latter losing 40 men killed, many wounded, 40 prisoners, 100 muskets, &c., while their own loss was four killed and seven wounded.

This is the expedition that had been so long in preparation to descend the Magdalena into the States of Bolivar and Magdalena, to assist Arboleda. The Banco is strongly fortified and easily defended, and it is not generally believed that Briceno can force it, as there is no other way of doing it than by passing down in boats or bungos.

Fifteen Venezuelan officers had arrived at Carthagena to take part with the revolutionists, among whom are Gen. Manuel M. Menandez.

Gen. Posada is at Honda. He is just from Cauca, and knows the position of Mosquera. The news that Mosquera has 6,000 men, and is confident of success against the Government, is attributed to him. It is doubtful, however, if Mosquera has more than 4,000 men.

The New-Granadian schooner *Prenda*, chartered by Arboleda to go to Curacoa for provisions for Santa Marta, went into Carthagena, and delivered the whole cargo to Nieto.

From the State of Cauca, direct, we have many rumors and reports, in none of which we can place much reliance. One is that a fight had taken place near Popayan, between Col. Cordova, of the Government troops, and Gen. Obando, of the Revolutionists, in which the former had been repulsed and had retired. The division of Gen. Obando is encamped two miles south of Popayan, and that of Gen. Mosquera four miles north of that city. The Government forces of Gen. Paris have not moved from the vicinity of the Plate, and will not move until it gets reinforcements from the Capital.

Altogether, just now, matters look favorable to the Revolutionists. How they will look ten days hence it is hard to tell.

In naval matters I have not much change to note. We have still the flag-steamer *Lancaster*, corvettes *Saranac* and *Wyoming*, and sloops-of-war *St. Mary's* and *Cyane*. The sloop-of-war *Levant*, Capt. Hunt, has now been out from the oceanic isles, bound direct to Panama, nearly one hundred days, and some apprehensions for her safety are naturally felt. The *Saranac* will sail in a few days for Valparaiso, and the *Wyoming* for the Mexican coast, and both will keep an eye out for the *Levant*, if she does not previously arrive. Indeed, I believe the Flag-officer will order the *Wyoming* to cruise till she finds or hears from the *Levant*. The steam-corvette *Narragansett* has sailed for Southern ports from Callao. The British corvette *Mutine* is in port. The United States steam vessels here are entirely out of coals, and are obliged to purchase at a high rate from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

M. Thouvenel, French Minister of State, has thanked, in an official note, Capt. Miller, of H. B. M.'s steam-vessel *Clio*, for the protection he afforded to the French Consulate here during the late disturbances.

The ball given by the officers of the American squadron last Wednesday evening, was a splendid affair, and would have been a credit in the grace and beauty of the ladies, elegance of its appointments, the sumptuousness of its tables, and the dignified bearing of the officers and gentlemen generally, to any city in the world. The ball was honored by the presence of Flag-officer Montgomery, the commander and most of the officers of the British war-ship *Mutine*, Señor J. M. Hurtado, Intendente-General, and all the foreign Consuls except the Consul of France. Dancing did not cease till 6 in the morning, which is pretty good work for this hot climate. On New-Year's Eve the young men of Panama will return the compliment.

F. W. R.

LATEST FROM NEW-GRANADA.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR—GEN. HERRAN RETURNS TO THE UNITED STATES—MARCH OF GEN. MOSQUERA UPON BOGOTA—THE CAPTAIN OF THE BRITISH SHIP RACER RELEASES COSTA RICAN PRISONERS.

Aspinwall, Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1860.

I have received a paper from Carthagena, dated Dec. 18, in the revolutionary interest, from which I extract the following news from the interior. This journal says: "Señor Constantino, British Vice Consul, brings dates from Bogota to the 19th November. In the State of Santander, Col. Lopez has beaten, for the fourth time, the troops of President Ospina, and has under his command 1,000 men well armed. In all parts of Santander the people have pronounced against the Dictator Canal, and there are many guerrilla parties, so that they have not only prevented the transit of the arms (brought by way of Venezuela) of Señor Bonitto for Bogota, but have enabled the revolutionary State Government to resume its functions. From Antioquia we learn that the Third (Government) Division has been disbanded, Gen. Enao having gone home, and Gen. Posada has gone to Honda. The sentiment of Antioquia is not only against President Ospina, but the people have pronounced firmly for the Federation, and are disposed to aid with men and money the other States which are in revolution, and it is even said that 600 men have gone to join Gen. Mosquera in Cauca. It is known in Medellin that this General is marching upon the State of Cundinamarca, (of which Bogota is the capital) with 5,000 men, and that the vanguard of this force has occupied the Plata, having forced Gen. Paris to fall back upon Neiva, with the troops under his command, since the defection of Cerezo, who was sent in advance to penetrate into Cauca, and who passed with all his force over to Gen. Mosquera." "Cauca," adds this article, "is entirely free of Government sway, except the post of Buenaventura, which will soon be taken, as 150 men on the River Calima are threatening it, and other troops will join them. Gen. Posada (of the Government force) said, in Honda, to various persons, that Mosquera has 6,000 men perfectly armed and well disciplined, and with a great part of this force has already invaded Cundinamarca."

"Gen. Herran has asked permission of President Ospina to return to the United States, and his request has been granted."

The British war-steamer *Racer* arrived at Aspinwall yesterday, from San Juan del Norte. She brought Mr. Nanne, Consul of Hanover to San José, and seven others who were condemned to death in Costa Rica, for having been complicated in the late attempt of President Mora to regain power. The sentence of these men had been commuted to banishment to Moin, a dreary spot on the Serapiqui River. They complained to the Captain of the *Racer*, who took a boat and a small force, and went up the San Juan and Serapiqui Rivers, 70 miles, and demanded that the men should be released. The officer in charge at first demurred, but the Captain of the *Racer* was firm, and he at last acceded. Señor Nanne and his companions arrived at Panama last night, and will go to Salvador in the *Columbus*, on her next trip. Señor N. is a man of much property, and had great influence in Costa Rica under the rule of Mora.

A number of distinguished Republicans arrived today from California for New-York and Washington, among which are Messrs. Eugene L. Sullivan, Washburne, (brother of the three Congress Washburne's,) Sellover, Smiley, and Howard.

The British mail steamer from Southampton *via* St. Thomas, with passengers, &c., for the South Pacific, is already overdue four days.

Señor Crisanto Medina, and his two sons, who have been so much persecuted by the new Government of Costa Rica, also go to New-York to-day.

More than 100 of the Santa Marta troops at Aspinwall, have deserted.

F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

News from Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Panama, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1860.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, Capt. Rathbun, arrived at Panama on the 21st inst., from Central American ports. She brings dates from Guatemala to the 10th, Salvador to the 15th, Nicaragua to the 16th, and Costa Rica to the 18th December. The *Columbus* brought 1,264 ceroons indigo for Europe and the United States, hides, skins, coffee, vinegar, balsam, etc. The news is unimportant.

GUATEMALA.

Congress commenced its regular sessions on the 25th of November. The President says the country is tranquil in all its parts and very prosperous. He recommends some reforms in the collection of customs and taxes, and the opening and improvement of public roads.

SALVADOR.

Several smart shocks of earthquake were felt at the capital on the 3d instant, the first of which lasted more than one minute. The shocks were repeated on the 4th. Some little damage to buildings was sustained.

Gen. Barrios, the President, keeps up a large military force, and seems very desirous to pick up a quarrel with Nicaragua, Honduras, or some other people. He has many enemies at home, and his large force only saves his place.

NICARAGUA.

The *Oficial Gaceta* contains some Government decrees, among which is one that American dimes shall pass current in trade; that the garrisons shall be relieved every three months; establishing punishments for contraband dealing in rum, powder, &c.

Don Ramon Saenz has been appointed Governor of San Juan del Norte and the Musquito Territory.

Don Luis Molina has been appointed Minister to the United States.

COSTA RICA.

This State is at present tranquil. Señor Aguilar, Minister of State, and who is responsible for the late assassinations of President Mora, Gen. Canas and others at Punta Arenas, it is said will retire from his post and give place to some one less obnoxious to the humane sentiment of the country. President Montealegre, it is said, is trying hard to cultivate the friendship of his present enemies, feeling that he is in danger in pursuing the sanguinary and despotic course into which he was led by Aguilar, Castro and Volio.

Don Crisanto Medina, who took out papers of American citizenship some time since, and who has been under arrest in San José since Mora's descent upon Punta Arenas, has been liberated, and goes to New-York by this steamer. His son, Crisanto, who was condemned to death, as the friend of President Mora, has also been liberated, and himself, father and brother, Perfecto, expelled from the country. President Montealegre has withdrawn the *exequaturs* of four of the European and other Consuls at San José, and requested the United States Government to supercede its Consul, Dr. Hine. The Doctor, I believe, is obnoxious to Mr. Dimitry, our Minister.

F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Threatened War between Peru and Bolivia—A Peruvian Secretary on the Rupture with the United States—News from Chili—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1860.

By the arrival of the regular British steamer from the South coast, we have dates from Valparaiso to the 2d, Bolivia to the 7th, and Callao and Lima to the 14th December. From Ecuador we have nothing save that the country is quiet, and the people are preparing for the naming of candidates and the election of a President for the Republic.

PERU.

Several of the persons of a club suspected of having for its principal object the assassination of President Castilla, have been arrested, and Señor Galvez, charged with being a leading member of it, has been obliged to quit the country. He arrived in Panama in the British steamer, and goes to France. He was President of the Chamber at the time Congress was driven out three years ago by one of Castilla's officers at the point of the bayonet. But although a bitter enemy of Castilla, it is scarcely possible that the charge against him that he would abet assassination can be true.

Castilla, the moment the new Constitution was adopted, asked Congress to stultify it by granting him extraordinary powers, which, of course, it did. He is now free to make war on Bolivia, Ecuador, and on his political enemies when it may suit his convenience to do so.

The Lima papers are publishing all the correspondence in regard to American claims, and the Minister of Foreign Relations, in his report to Congress speaks thus of the rupture between Peru and the United States, consequent upon the refusal of the Peruvian Government to pay the claims for its seizure and confiscation of the American ships *Georgiana* and *Lizzie Thompson*:

"The divers reclamations of the United States so strenuously supported by Mr. Clay have been discussed on our part with that vigor and judgment which national decorum, and the necessity of preventing the establishment of precedents which one day might prove of incalculable injury to the country, demand.

Although the Government of the United States, after having been vanquished in the argument, have refused to submit the question at issue to the arbitration of Great Britain, it is to be hoped that the advent of a new party to power, more moderate and circumspect, will ultimately lead the Government at Washington to comprehend, that if she does not modify the principles by which her continental relations have been guided, instead of meeting with cordial sympathies and an extensive field for the propagation of her varied interests, *she will conclude by encountering just and energetic resistance.*"

The Minister of Foreign Affairs treats of the questions with Bolivia in warlike language, and in regard to Ecuador avers that "documents have lately been discovered in the Province of Moyobamba, which prove in such an incontestable manner that the territories of Quijos and Caneles are the property of Peru, that neither the most astute arguments nor bad faith can suffice with Ecuador to sustain a question which has now resulted to so definitely and so satisfactorily to Peru." As Ecuador, by admitting these claims, gives up one-third of her territory, running almost in sight of her capital, Quito, it is not to be supposed she will submit to the grasping spirit of President Castilla without a struggle.

The large flour mill at Callao, with several thousand sacks of flour and wheat, have been burned. Loss $150,000—$120,000 insured in England.

In the month of November 35,085 tons of guano were shipped from the Chincha Islands, 21,753 tons of which went to England and 8,225 to the United States. The Government has pretty much given up the idea of raising the steam-frigate *Callao*.

BOLIVIA.

I have received a letter dated Cobija, Dec. 7, which says: "The situation of Bolivia at the present moment is a very happy one. The band of traitors under the lead of Gen. Belzu, has been completely broken up, and they have hid themselves and their shame in the interior of Peru. The threats of war against us by President Castilla, of Peru, have united all the people, and the coming conflict inspires them with the greatest enthusiasm. President Linares has raised a magnificent army, which is provided with all the elements of defence or attack."

At Potosi, the Convent of San Francisco was lately robbed of some silver chalices, images and other valuable church ornaments, but most of them had been recovered. A few pieces having been taken to shops for melting, the people discovered the fact and assembled and burned down the buildings of the owners.

CHILI.

There is no news of interest from Chili. The people are preparing for the Presidential election, but it is presumed President Montt is strong enough to encompass his reëlection.

The Indians on the Arancanian frontier are quiet.

Business in Valparaiso had been rather better than in the preceding fortnight, but still it was dull. The merchants from the interior were buying fewer goods than usual, in consequence of restricted credits adopted by the importers. A scarcity of currency is felt, owing to large exports of gold instead of bills. Flour is sold at $3 19 to $3 44, six months. Barley, parcels of the new crop, have sold at $4 the fanega. In lumber, good assortments from the United States are wanted. Coal unchanged. Copper, in bars, $19 10 cash; Regulus, $3 cash; Ores, $3 37 to $3 45 cash. Freights for England, £2 14s.; to Hamburgh, £3; to the United States, $13 to $15. Bills on London, 60 days, 43½d.; on the United States, 90 days, 15 per cent. premium.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

A revolution broke out in the Province of San Juan, in which the Governor, Virasoro, three of his brothers, and six or eight other persons, perished. The Governor's quarters were attacked by forty men, who required Virasoro to resign, and on his refusal to do so, a discharge of muskets followed upon him. The opposition to him arose from the fact that he did not readily concur in the new order of things, by the reannexation of Buenos Ayres. It is believed no further troubles will take place.

F. W. R.

A Pleasant Place.

The Woman's Library will be found a pleasant place this Winter for those who avail themselves of its privileges. Many beautiful books have lately been added to its former handsome collection, among which are two splendid editions of *Shakespeare*, and other rare and valuable books, from Burton's Library. Of the *Shakespeares*, one is the edition of Johnson & Stevens, of 1778, in twelve large volumes, and the other is Hanmer's (Oxford) edition of 1771. There is also Boydel's Plates of Shakespeare, the most beautiful engravings illustrating the works of that great man ever executed. Another fascinating book is Holbein's *Court of Henry VIII*. The ladies examining this curious volume, will get some new ideas as to the fashions of head-dresses of the greatest beauties of the Court in those days, and will be surprised to find that bewitching creature, Anne Boleyn, with her head tied up in a dingy handkerchief, and looking, as Mrs. Crupp would say, "quite ornary." Holbein was the great painter of Henry VIII.'s Court; and the portraits in this book are perfect copies of those which hang upon the walls of Hampton Court Palace. But perhaps the most acceptable addition to the books of the Woman's Library will be the books of fashion, which will be imported direct from Paris every month, beginning with last December, for the benefit of those women engaged in various branches of millinery and dressmaking, whose means have prevented their access to the highest authorities in fashion, and whose opportunities for improvement in their business has been thereby cramped and delayed. The subscription price to the best magazines of fashion published in Paris is from $10 to $15 a year; and the Woman's Library has ordered nearly a dozen of the best, comprising those containing plates and new patterns for needlework and crotchet, as well as those for dresses, cloaks, mantillas, and millinery. Paper patterns accompany the magazines devoted to the latter, and the subscribers to the Library will be permitted to cut patterns from them. Thus they will have artistic rules to guide them, and may become finished artists in their work themselves. Would not the gift of a year's subscription ticket to the Library be acceptable to most not over-rich young women?

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

MORE SPECIE ON FREIGHT.

The New Treaty between the Western Powers and China.

Negotiations for the Sale of Venetia.

Foreign Views of the Crisis in the United States.

The Royal Mail screw-steamship *Australasian*, Capt. Hockley, which sailed from Liverpool at 2 P. M., on the 22d, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 23d of December, arrived at this port yesterday.

The *Australasian* has £170,000 in specie.

The *Glasgow* touched at Queenstown on the evening of the 20th, and reached Liverpool on the evening of the 21st ult.

The *Arago* arrived at Southampton on the evening of Dec. 21.

In consequence of Christmas holidays, the departure of the *Glasgow* from Liverpool, and the *Bremen* from Southampton, had been postponed till Thursday, the 27th ult.

The British Foreign Office on Thursday, Dec. 20, issued the two following notifications to the newspapers:

Sir John Crampton reports yesterday that Lord Elgin, in a letter of the 8th November, informs him of the ratification and publication of the treaty with China and of the march of the army to Tien-tsin. His Lordship makes no mention of the prisoners, but says that he is indebted to Gen. Ignatieff for the manner in which that Minister had promoted the object of his negotiations.

The following from Sir John Crampton, dated at St. Petersburgh, also reached the Foreign Office on the same day.

Prince Gortschakoff has communicated to me the following report from Gen. Ignatieff, of the European massacres by the Chinese: English, De Norman, (Mr. Bruce's *attaché*,) Anderson, (chief of Lord Elgin's escort,) and the correspondent of the *Times*. French—Dubat, (Intendent of the French expedition,) one of his Aides-de-camp, and a Colonel of Artillery. These are the only cases cited by Gen. Ignatieff, but the total number of victims is 19.

The London *Times* denounces the rash course of Mr. Parkes, and charges him with having caused the capture of the prisoners. The *Globe* defends Mr. Parkes from the charge, and says the capture resulted from no fault of his.

It is announced that notwithstanding that the Atlantic Telegraph Company have spent all their money, the Directors have determined, at their own expense, to keep the undertaking afloat, in the hope that at some future time the capital required for the renewal of its operations will be provided. They consider the privileges obtained by the Company as too valuable to be lightly thrown away.

The freedom of the City of London was formally presented to Lord Clyde and Sir James Outram, on the 20th, and a grand banquet was afterwards given at the Mansion House in their honor.

The weather in England was quite cold and wintry, and the country was covered with snow—in some places to a considerable depth.

The funeral of the Earl of Aberdeen took place on the 21st, at Stanmore. The Bishop of Oxford performed the religious service. The pall-bearers were the Duke of Newcastle, Earl Clarendon, Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell, and the Earl of Dalkeith.

Two significant articles had appeared in the *Constitutionnel*, from the pen of M. Grandguillot, relative to Austria and Venetia. In these articles it is covertly intimated that Austria must consent to sell Venetia, or be prepared for a new war in the Spring. It is also asserted that France will never suffer the return to an offensive policy by Austria in Lombardy.

The *Moniteur* publishes a report by Gen. Montauban, from which it appears there are some inaccuracies in the account of the plundering of the palace of the Emperor of China. The General states that the booty was divided between the Allies.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree remitting the condemnations which have been pronounced for offences against the laws of the press, and nullifying all prosecutions which have been commenced.

The Paris *Patrie* states that the negotiation for the evacuation of Gaeta having failed, the bombardment was to recommence on the 19th of December. When the steamer sailed, however, there was no news of such recommencement.

The war party at Vienna is said to have become very violent, and M. Schmerling had been obliged to threaten to resign in order to keep them within bounds.

The troops in Hungary were stationed in every part of the country in small detachments, so as to be able to form flying columns in all directions.

Count Ladislaus Zeleki, the Hungarian refugee, arrived at Dresden with a false English passport, and was arrested and given up to Austria.

It was reported at Paris that the French Ambassador at Constantinople was on the point of concluding an agreement in virtue of which the French army in Syria would prolong its occupation for six months beyond the time originally agreed upon.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says France certainly will not withdraw her troops from Syria at the end of the six months named in the Convention, and will as certainly keep them there after the proposed extended period.

American Topics.

FAILURE OF MR. LINDSAY'S MISSION.

From the London News.

Considering the absorbing interest felt in America with regard to the late Presidential election, and the momentous character of the consequences said to be involved in the approaching change of Administration, *we cannot feel surprise that Mr. W. S. Lindsay should have failed to accomplish the chief public object of his visit*, and that he found it impossible to induce either the merchants of New-York or the ministers at Washington to enter seriously into the negotiation he proposed for the opening of the coasting-trade of the United States to our mercantile marine. A vote of the Chamber of Commerce of the greatest seaboard City of the Union referred the question to a select Committee, who in due course reported civilly, but evasively, that the subject was worthy of future consideration; that the Chamber, in compliance with this semi-transparent suggestion, having agreed to defer all action in the matter *sine die*, cordially thanked Mr. Lindsay for all the trouble he had taken, and proceeded energetically to approve of some half dozen subordinate recommendations which he had made. Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Cass were equally friendly and philosophical in expressing their readiness to recognize one rule of the road at sea, and one rule of law in both countries for the summary punishment of minor offences, and for establishing mutuality of remedies for desertion and so forth. But upon all that touches the vital subject of free trade or reciprocity in shipping privileges, the out-going President and his Foreign Secretary frankly declared that they were inflexible, and meant to finish officially as they had begun. We can't think that any blame is ascribable to the honorable member for Sunderland for not having succeeded in wheedling these venerable birds off the protectionist bushes where they have sat so long. In exchange, or as consideration for the concession, Mr. Lindsay had substantially nothing to offer; for the remission of light dues on all vessels, native or foreign, sailing in our waters, has long ago been decided on, and is sure to be made by Act of Parliament, whether America relaxes her coasting monopoly or not; and although it is true in theory and fact that the general trade of the United States would be benefited, not injured, by suffering British vessels to take freight from San Francisco to the various Atlantic ports of the Union, our shrewd kinsfolk are just the people likely not to admit that they have been bull dogs all this time, or to pass a law to that effect in compliance with the public admonition of an enterprising ship-owner from Austin Friars.

To some of the articles stated as the subjects of a Convention proposed to be concluded between the two Governments no objection, we apprehend, will be made. They are matters of mercantile police for the most part, and a common understanding with respect to them would probably prove as beneficial to American ship-owners in English ports as to English ship-owners in theirs. Upon some details of criminal procedure we must beg to reserve our opinion until we know more accurately what is contemplated; but in the main, as we have said, we do not anticipate any serious objection being thrown in the way of carrying into effect the project presented to us in an outline by Mr. Lindsay's address to the Chamber of Commerce of New-York. There is one material exception, however, which we cannot forbear to notice; we allude to the Sixth Article, relative to Shipping Offices. It reads as follows: "The Government of Great Britain shall make provision for extending to American shipowners the privilege of shipping crews for their vessels in British ports, on the same conditions as the crews of British ships are now engaged, provided the Government of the United States establish somewhat similar offices at the principal seaports of the Union, and grant to British shipowners similar privileges; and it shall not be lawful for engagements to be entered into with seamen of either country in the ports of the other, unless through the medium of those shipping offices, or through shipping masters duly licensed by the Governments of the respective countries."

We are wholly at a loss to understand how a man of Mr. Lindsay's sagacity could have fallen into the error of *supposing that the Press of this country or the seafaring people of its numerous ports would acquiesce mutely in a provision so stringent and so obnoxious.* That American shipowners who have had practically no experience of the vexatious and tyrannical working of the offices in question, should have been misled into sanctioning their adoption goes for nothing with us. Neither would it weigh a feather in our judgment, if it could be shown that the unaccustomed crews, who are now free to take hiring on what terms they please in transatlantic ports, should fail to take alarm at an invasion of their individual liberty, about which they know and can know nothing until that liberty is gone, and they feel the yoke fitted to their necks. How short a time it will last whenever the experiment should be made, we think we can easily calculate. But that is their affair; our business is more immediately with the maintenance of these precious specimens of departmental Quixotism, and with whatever threatens to perpetuate them. Let any of our readers imagine what would be thought or said if Government proposed to introduce a law preventing any millowner from hiring any spinner or weaver save through the intervention and upon the certificate of an agent appointed by the Home Office. Yet this is precisely what the Board of Trade is authorized to do by an act passed a few years ago, regarding the shipowners and sailors of the United Kingdom. At first, when the pedantic advice was promulgated, its practical bearing was not understood, and little complaint or deprecation was uttered. But we have now had ample experience of its mischievousness; and we hesitate not to express our conviction that a more unpopular institution does not exist among the great body of our mercantile marine. Some of the great ship owners, we know, are said to have found means for making it answer their purpose; but it is to the credit of others who belong to this class that they have not failed on all proper occasions to testify against its pernicious tendency. Among the witnesses examined before the Select Committee on Mercantile Shipping, last session, were Mr. Allan Gilmour, of Glasgow; Mr. H. J. Atkinson, of Hull, and Mr. R. M. Hudson, of Sunderland, all of well-known character and standing, and by each and all of these, not to mention others was the system of compulsory shipping-offices emphatically condemned. In many ports, indeed, the prevalent antipathy is so strong that we believe neither Mr. Lindsay nor any other man could obtain a patient hearing as its advocate; and we are satisfied that no one could beguile a public meeting into pronouncing in its favor. What Lord Lyons may think of the matter we neither know nor are curious to inquire. But if, as English Minister at Washington, he has sent home a draft convention containing such a clause as that above quoted, then all we can say is, that the best think the Foreign Office can do is to begin by striking it out; for most assuredly if this be not done much time will be wasted next session, and many tempers will be ruffled before midsummer day, by persistency in a course which in theory every enlightened principle condemns, and which in practice has become odious to those whom it concerns. It is by raising the condition, morally and socially, of our mercantile seamen, and by treating them as all other classes who live by their labor are treated in this country, that we can hope to preserve our maritime preëminence and power; and the real interests of the shipowner can never in the long run be antagonistic to the welfare and self-respect of the men by whose toil and fidelity he lives and thrives.

EXECUTIVE IMBECILITY.

From the London Post.

The Message of the retiring President may command little attention or respect even in America. In this country, where the sympathies of the people are entirely against Slavery, it will be regarded with well-merited contempt and disfavor. It recommends a course of compromise *which will not bring back South Carolina to the Union, though it outrages and insults the people of the North*, and must place the new President in a position of serious, if not insuperable, embarrassment. We have no desire to see a dissolution of the Union; but if this event should happen, the South, then left to itself, may have occasion bitterly to lament the day *when the head of the Executive Government fomented and patronized treason*, and preached those revolutionary doctrines which now appear destined to produce an abundant harvest of woes and disasters. The fault, however, rests not so much with Mr. Buchanan, as with the system of Government. What, we may ask, will Mr. Bright say of that Republic which is his standing exemplar of excellence, when he finds that a President, at the very end of his official career, announces a policy which altogether and willfully ignores and disregards the freedom of the North, in the foolish and vain hope of appeasing the tyranny and selfishness of the Southern States? We admit the difficulties which Mr. Lincoln has to encounter, but we hope that he will have the courage and the patriotism to avoid the weak and vacillating policy which has marked the official life of his predecessor.

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Shipping Gazette, Dec. 20.

The latest advices from New-York state that the payments into the Treasury were trifling when compared with the outgoings. Who can feel surprised at this, when we consider the vast amount of absurd opposition on the part of the Southerners to the election of the new President? Mr. Lincoln has, we conceive, *taken a dignified course in reference to that opposition*, and we can scarcely imagine that any man who has the good of his country at heart, as Mr. Lincoln undoubtedly has, would for a moment endeavor to create civil discord, or hasten the separation of the South from the North, because he himself is opposed to Slavery. Be that as it may, the effect of the absurd movement in the South has been followed by results which all must deplore. The operations of trade have been checked, dealers have acted with more than usual caution, and the stocks of goods in the bonded warehouses have rapidly increased. Hence the present falling off.

The unfavorable state of things referred to by Mr. Cobb cannot, we apprehend, be of long continuance, *since we do not suppose for a moment that the South will yet be separated from the North.* Trade, under the present tariff, must of necessity improve, and the apprehensions now entertained by the moderate party in the States will speedily die out. The men of the South may, it is true, feel satisfied in their own minds that England cannot do without their cotton; but, if the North should ever refuse any intercourse with the South, *it may become a serious matter for reflection how future commercial transactions can be carried on with safety to the country.* Mr. Cobb naturally deplores the present depression in trade. He admits that many calculations as regards future revenue may prove erroneous, and that a large deficiency has to be made good by, possibly, an additional issue of Treasury Bonds. If, at any future time, Congress should be called upon to legislate in reference to the duties on imports, let each member calmly and dispassionately consider how the new Tariff has already worked. We have shown an important increase in the revenue from customs since the present measure came into operation—a fact which should not be lost sight of; and we have shown, too, that the public debt of the States is a mere trifle when compared with that of most European countries. We admit that, unless the present excitement in reference to the South should receive a check from the good sense of the people themselves, the approaching meeting of Congress will be a stormy one, and that measures may be passed calculated to irritate, rather than soothe, the feelings of those who conceive that their political creed has been "insulted" by the large majority for Mr. Lincoln in the North. Assuming that the present crisis will speedily pass away, we are not disposed to take a gloomy view of the future as respects the prosperity of the American Union; but, if Congress should meddle with the present duties on importations, another loan, perhaps of several millions sterling, seems inevitable.

Italian Affairs.

AUSTRIA IN VENICE.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* has an article by M. Grandguillot on the proposition of Austria with respect to Venetia, which the *Opinione Nationale* quotes as probably "a symptom of the sentiments professed on this subject by the Cabinet of the Tuilleries."

It is a remarkable fact, says the article, that at the present moment the journals of Turin, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Paris, and London, are all more or less occupied in devising a solution for the difficulty which Venetia presents. Men do not, he remarks, venture so eagerly, not to say rashly, on the discussion of a question not particularly concerning their own nation, unless when urged on by a sort of instinctive apprehension that a decisive crisis is on the point of taking place. The article then proceeds in these terms:

"We are certainly among those who bow down to public opinion, and never slight the warnings which it gives; but, under present circumstances, it is impossible for us to understand the cause of its exaggerated alarms. We are convinced, for our part, that the wisdom of the various governments, in default of the wisdom of the nations, will find means of preventing the renewal of a struggle, henceforth without object. Yes, the situation of Austria in Venetia is deplorable; but it is precisely the excess of the evils which leads us *to anticipate its settlement.* At Venice, anything is possible now except the continuance of the present situation. When things have arrived at such a point, however appearances may threaten war, a solution is brought about in some unexpected, *and nearly always peaceful, manner.* Armies and fleets can do nothing; the great experience of the House of Austria must have suggested this long ago. If the Hapsburgs know how provinces are gained, they also know how they are lost; and we should not be inclined to believe those who might tell us that Austria's last chances of retaining Venetia have not been pretty accurately estimated at Schœnbrunn."

The article then points to the fact that the feverish precipitation of events has far outstripped the dilatory movements of the Austrian Government. The nomination of M. de Schmerling eight months back would have been significant, but at present its effect is in a great measure lost, as Galicia sends in petitions, Hungary is in agitation, and Venetia awaits a rising in the Spring. It is in this last-named country above all, the writer observes, that the Austrian Ministry, failing in resolution and audacity, has been guilty of the blunder of procrastination:

"Since Villafranca (says the article) *Austria seems to have comprehended nothing, decided nothing, effected nothing.* Sardinia, yielding to the exigencies of a situation which we need not here discuss, first eluded the stipulations of the treaty of Zurich, and, at a subsequent period, openly violated them. What, in such a conjuncture, ought to have been the attitude of Austria? Her line of conduct was plainly traced out; she had only to show herself all the more faithful to her word because the Court of Turin had proved less so; she ought to have scrupulously executed all her promises, precisely because her adversary had not done so; and then, but then only, she might have appealed to public opinion, and to the good faith of the conqueror of Solferino. Far from acting in that manner, Austria adopted an undignified and profitless course of proceeding; she successively took note of all the rash acts and transgressions of Piedmont, and denounced them to European diplomacy, giving them abundant cause for the inference that she would not be so very much displeased with this infringement of the treaty, provided the principle were admitted that the breach of the stipulations by one of the contracting parties would justify similar conduct on the part of the other two. So that at last, she, who justly reproached Sardinia with acting contrary both to the letter and the spirit of treaties, has laid herself open to the same reproach. What ought she to have done with Venetia? *Why, made it an Italian Province, and governed and administered it as such.* What has she done? *She has made it an Austrian Province, governed and administered militarily.* Venice, at the present moment, is a camp, not a town. Gen. Garibaldi's language was revolutionary, but Gen. Benedek's has been provocative. What is the object of these two champions of causes so diverse? Do they really believe that war is inevitable? If they listen only to their courage, perhaps they may think so; if they listen to calm reason, assuredly they cannot."

The article then observes that Italy, notwithstanding her warlike enthusiasm, cannot possibly suppose that she is able to hold her own against one of the first military Powers in Europe; and cannot place the combats of Calatafimi and Palermo on a level with the great battles of Magenta and Solferino. If Garibaldi in his enthusiasm should happen to deceive himself on the point, it is not likely that the prudent ministers of Victor Emanuel would fall into a similar error; and on the other hand, it is probable that M. de Schmerling looks on matters in a somewhat different manner from Gen. Benedek. The Austrian Minister has, without doubt, fully weighed the alternative which presents itself—either that Garibaldi's volunteers might by some miracle gain the victory, and then the whole difficulty would be at an end, or they would be vanquished and put to flight. In this latter case, what would be the result? The writer goes no further, but by his silence seems to imply that Austria would be scarcely better off when conqueror than if she had been vanquished.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE SALE OF VENETIA.

Correspondence of the London News.

Paris, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1860.

Yesterday evening Lord Cowley and M. de Metternich met at M. Thouvenel's, and those three personages afterwards went to see the Emperor at the Tuileries. *It is more than ever believed that negotiations pressing Austria to give up Venetia, receiving a pecuniary indemnity, are actively going on.* There is no doubt whatever that M. Pereire, the great financier, is the author of the pamphlet on the subject which has made so much noise. It is also true that the Emperor revised the proof-sheets, or, at least, read them before they were printed. The truth is, I believe, the Emperor, having heard that M. Pereire was about to publish this pamphlet, desired to see it. M. Pereire waited on his Majesty, and offered to read the sheets to him, but the Emperor said he should understand the matter better if he read it himself, and begged that the proofs might be left with him. I am assured on authority which I cannot doubt, that in one passage the Emperor made a correction with his own hand. This passage is the following one, which speaks of the cession of Venetia as the object to be desired, and a Congress the means of arriving at it:

"To revive the great idea of a holy alliance," says the writer, "and the reconstitution of it for the sake of populations and kings on bases in conformity with the wants of the epoch, and to cause the present frontiers of France and of all the States of Europe to become in the eyes of all and forever sacred—such is the universal wish of nations and of Governments; such the grand enterprise of the century."

M. Pereire had written *les frontières de France*, but the Emperor, wishing more emphatically to declare his renunciation of all projects of further annexations and extensions, interlined the word "*actuelles*." This anecdote is much commented upon in political circles, and is considered as strong additional evidence of the fact for which there has long been much converging testimony—that the Emperor, whatever ambitious views he may have entertained formerly, does now really desire peace and good fellowship with all his neighbors. Of course he wants a Congress to confirm his appropriation of Savoy and Nice.

GARIBALDI AT HOME.

The Naples correspondence of the *Times* contains the following extracts from letters from Caprera received in Naples:

Caprera, Sunday, Dec. 2.

At break of day all are astir, and every one preparing himself for his own occupation, so that on the little square facing the house you see on one side Col. D—— sharpening a knife, on the other F—— mending a spade; Menotti, his son, trying a musket; B——, who with a needle mends nets; G—— selecting the seeds; and, inside the house, the daughter's good governess preparing some coffee for these working people.

Then each goes about his business—one to the direction of the plough, another to the plantation of the vine, which is to be tried; some devoting themselves to fishing, others to the chase, and the General to survey all, to direct all, selecting the best agricultural systems that his mind suggests to him.

Towards mid-day, a slight and sober collation, where, seated around an old walnut table, "belonging to drawing or entrance room," they narrate to each other their campestral feats, interspersed by relations of war episodes, of military adventures, and a hundred other things, which render that familiar intercourse so exquisitely agreeable.

Then the daughter, *a l'impromptu*, makes the house resound with the accords of an excellent piano (sole luxurious article of furniture he possesses at Caprera,) and begins playing the allegro, "*Dagliela avanti un passo*," followed by that here prohibited, "*Va fuori d'italia*"—hymns which recall so much grief and so many national joys. After breakfast each resumes his occupation again to meet at the frugal evening dinner, where certainly no one envies the regal repast shared in gilded saloons. At night, after a short walk, the Dictator retires to his own little room, and there, alone with his thoughts, meditates on the future destiny of that Italy, which, I may say, he never names without a tremor of love.

C. M——.

Caprera, Monday, Dec. 3, 1860.

In my preceding letters I did not tell you that the Government sent to Maddalena, for the Dictator's disposal, the national steamer *Washington*—the same that so greatly assisted at the disembarkation on *terra firma*. Garibaldi, however gratified at such *empressement*, would not allow that the State should suffer an expenditure which he thought unnecessary, and nobly refused the offer.

Last week he, with various friends, went to the Sardinian coast to hunt. Hardly was Garibaldi's arrival known than a thousand fires shone on the surrounding hill summits, and multitudes of mountaineers hastened from every part. Among those villagers he spent a happy day. This morning I have gone all over Caprera, and I went in the demesnes of the joint proprietor of the island, an English lady, who, perhaps, misanthropically inclined, or given to contemplation, has these many years come to bury herself in the solitude of a cabin, which she has had built in the southern part of the island. The two tenures of the General and the lady are separated by wall a few feet high, and here and there intercepted by oval-shaped gates. The declivity of the hill, where some weak shrubs grow, is covered by erratic masses of granite imbedded in a thousand fanciful ways by the corroding action of the maritime waters which, in remote times, against them beat.

THE SIEGE OF GAETA.

Paris, Friday, Dec. 21.

Although there is no news from Gaeta of a thoroughly reliable character, there seems to be no doubt that the armistice is at an end. The positive assurance of the *Pays* last night to the contrary was ill founded. That journal now admits that Francis II. has rejected the advice tendered to him. It adds that the only result of that advice was the proclamation of Dec. 8. I am inclined, however, to think that the *Pays* here makes another mistake. That document was written before the suspension of hostilities. It is dated Dec. 8, and it was on that day that the Piedmontese shells fell upon the hospital and even touched the Queen's balcony. There is nothing yet to show that it was published after the armistice. The *Patrie* says that the negotiations have been broken down, and that things are now in the *status quo ante*. The batteries of Santa Agatha and Monte Cristo were to have opened fire on the morning of yesterday, the 19th, and the besieged were preparing for a vigorous resistance, but heavy rains have greatly impeded the siege works and may possibly have postponed the attack.

Obituary.

THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE.

The death of this nobleman is announced. James Andrew Brown Dalhousie, Marquis of Dalhousie, was the tenth Earl of Dalhousie. He was born at Dalhousie Castle, near Edinbro', in 1812, and was therefore in the forty-eighth year of his age. As Lord Ramsey, his title by courtesy, he was first educated at Harrow School, and then took his degree at Oxford, in 1833. He contested, without success, the representation of Edinburgh, on Conservative principles, with Mr. Abercromby, subsequently Speaker of the House of Commons, and with Sir John Campbell, the present Lord Chancellor. By his frankness and manly straightforwardness, however, he won golden opinions, not less from his adversaries than from his partisans. In 1837 he was returned to the House of Commons for the County of Haddington, and on the death of his father, in 1838, he succeeded to the earldom of Dalhousie. In 1843 he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and in 1845 President, with a seat in the Cabinet, resigning with the Ministry in 1846. In 1847, on the return of Lord Hardinge from India, he was offered and accepted the Governor-Generalship, being the youngest man ever appointed to that responsible office. The Sikhs, shortly after his landing, broke out a second time into war. Under his management they were defeated everywhere. He then annexed the Punjaub, seemingly indifferent to public opinion as to that decisive step: Pegu, Bezar, and Nagpore, and lastly, Oude came under the same system of political acquisition; but while conquering and annexing, he did not forget to develop the internal resources of the country. Railways, canals, and telegraphs were established; he sought to reform the administration of the civil and legal departments, and extended education and public works. In 1849 he was elevated to the dignity of a Marquis, receiving at the same time the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. He was a K. T., and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. The Marquis returned from his duties in the East, in shattered health, in 1855. Having no sons by his wife, his cousin, Lord PANMURE, is the heir of his Scottish titles.

Commercial and Financial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 21st were dull and Consols further declined ⅛ ℘ cent., closing at 92⅞@93 for account, ex-dividend. The markets generally were under the influence of the approaching holidays. The Exchange was to be closed from Saturday the 22d till Wednesday the 26th, owing to the intervention of Christmas. The demand for money in the discount market had become extremely heavy, owing to the three days suspension of business and the necessity for providing for bills falling due in that period. No business was done generally below the Bank rate, and the applications at the Bank were quite numerous.

The amount of silver received at the Bank of England from the Bank of France, to the 21st ult., was £1,250,000.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £115,835, the amount held in both departments being £13,331,270.

BARING BROS & Co. quote Bar Silver at 51⅝; Dollars, 12¾; Eagles, 76 5, nominal.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

From the London Times, Dec. 22.

	Closing Prices.	Bus. done.
Maryland 5 ℘ cent. red.	93 @ 95	
United States 5 ℘ cent. red. 1874	90 @ 91x.c.	x.c.
Virginia State, 5 ℘ cent.	76 @ 80x.c.	
Do. 6 ℘ cent.	75 @ 80	
Illinois Cen. 6 ℘ cent., red. 1875	86 @ 88	
Do. 7 ℘ cent. 1875	86 @ 88	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	29½ @ 28½d	29 8¾d.
Do. do. all paid	69 @ 71x.d.	70 x.d.
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ cent. 1869	88 @ 90	89
Do. (sinking f'd) 8 ℘ ct. 1882	88 @ 92	
Do. $100 shares	45 @ 50	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana (sinking-fund) 1885	70 @ 72	
Do. $100 shares	15 @ 20	
New-York Central 6 ℘ cent (sinking-fund) 1883	86 @ 88	
Do. 7 ℘ cent. 1864	91 @ 93	
Do. do. 7 ℘ cent. (s. f.) 1876	95 @ 97	
Do. 7 ℘ c. con bs. 1876	95 @ 97	
Do. $100 shares	76 @ 80	77 6¾
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ℘ c. '67	91 @ 93	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ℘ cent., 1859	89 @ 91	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ℘ c., '83, assent	79 @ 81	80
Do. Bonds, 7 ℘ c., '62, '71, '75, do	62 @ 64	
Do. shares, assented	34 @ 35	34½ ⅜
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ℘ cent. 1865	100 @ 102	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ℘ cent. 1872	99 @ 101	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds 1st mt., 6 ℘ cent., convert.	87 @ 88x.c.	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ℘ cent., ster.	90 @ 92	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs 6 ℘ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	22 @ 26	

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The reiterated advices received from the United States of the certainty of moderate supplies being directed to this country, consequent upon monetary difficulties, together with the intelligence of peace with China, have imparted fresh vigor to the market, which has presented a most animated appearance all the week, resulting in an advance in the current qualities of American descriptions of fully ⅛d. ℘ ℔." The week's business reaches 133,420 bales, including 31,930 taken by speculators, and 8,040 for export. The market yesterday was rather less animated, the business being 12,000 bales—4,000 on speculation and for export, but it closed firm at the following quotation:

Fair Orleans	7⅞d.	Middling Orleans	7¼d.
Fair Mobile	7⅝d.	Middling Mobile	7⅛d.
Fair Uplands	7⅝d.	Middling Uplands	7d.

The stock on hand is estimated at 539,460 bales, including 405,150 American. The market closes this (Saturday) evening for the Christmas holidays, reopening on Wednesday next, the 26th of December.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—Spinners having extended their contracts this week pretty freely are gradually hardening in price, and were very firm yesterday at their advanced quotations. The demand for China enabled manufacturers of shirtings for that market to obtain an advance, and Cloth generally is rather firmer.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the market firm and advancing. Flour on Friday was firm at the full rates of Tuesday, and in some cases 6d. dearer. Quotations 29s.@32s. Wheat again 1d.@2d. ℘ cental dearer, with a fair consumptive sale. Really fine white is scarce, and choice would bring 6d. over the quotations. Red ranges from 11s. 4d.@13s., and white from 13s.@14s. Corn continues in active demand, at an improvement on the week of fully 1s. ℘ quarter. Mixed and yellow, 38s. 6d.@38s. 9d.; white, 39s.@41s. per 480 ℔s.

PROVISIONS.—Beef in most limited demand, and prices irregular. Pork quiet and unaltered. Bacon slow of sale and nominal; the arrivals of new are poor in quality. Cheese, of really fine quality, 2s.@3s. ℘ cwt. dearer. Lard, with a few arrivals, is dull and lower, being offered at 68s., without buyers. Tallow inactive. Butchers' Association, 58s @58s. 6d

PRODUCE.—The *Broker's Circular* quotes: Ashes quiet; Pots 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. Pearls, in retail, 29s. 6d. Sugars inactive and partially 6d. cheaper. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Rice continues quiet. Quercitron Bark quiet at 8s.@8s. 6d. for Philadelphia, and 6s. 6d. for Baltimore. American Linseed Cakes £10 15s.@£10 17s. 6d. Fish Oils unchanged. Linseed quiet. Rosin 4s. 7d.@4s. 9d. for common, and 4s. 10d.@5s for low medium. Spirits Turpentine opened dull at 32s., but closed, with more doing, at 31s 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report: WHEAT firm and a large business doing in foreign at improving rates. White American WHEAT, 65s @70s; Red, 60s.@65s. FLOUR, 29s.@34s. IRON dull at £5 5s.@£5 10s. for bars and rails; Scotch Pig, 51s. 6d. SUGARS continue dull and in some instances 6d.@1s lower. TEA inactive; Common Congou nominal at 1s 2d.@1s. 2⅜d. TALLOW dull at 60s. for Y. C. COFFEE quiet. RICE very quiet. SPIRITS TURPENTINE unchanged, 32s. LINSEED CAKES in more demand; New-York in barrels, £11 15s.; Boston in bags, £11 10s. FISH OILS quiet; Sperm, £102; Cod, £37 10s.; Linseed in retail demand at 29s.

THE LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 22—1.45 P. M.

COTTON firm at yesterday's rates. Sales estimated 12,000 bales, 4,000 of which were to speculators and for export.

BREADSTUFFS firm and tendency upward. CORN is a shade dearer; Mixed and Yellow, 39s.

PROVISIONS—No change.

LONDON, Saturday afternoon, Dec. 22.

Consols closed at 92¾@92⅞ on account, ex dividend.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston *via* Halifax, arrived to-day.

PARIS, Saturday Evening.

The Bourse is very much depressed. Rentes are at 68f. 30c.

Advices from Constantinople report a Customs reform as contemplated.

The disturbances at Scio have been suppressed.

HAVRE MARKET.

[*For the week ending Dec. 30.*]

COTTON active and firm, at an advance of 2f.; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 98f.; do. *bas* 93f. Sales of the week 20,000 bales; stock in port, 112,000 bales.

ART-GOSSIP.

We have not as a people yet attained that degree of love for the beautiful which prompts us to demand from our Government, national or civic, free public galleries, and yet no people are so well and so liberally supplied with food for thought, for study and improvement through the medium of private enterprise, as ours. We have no public permanent collections—all belong to private individuals, who gather the treasures of the old and new Worlds, either for their personal gratification or their own aggrandizement. At GOUPIL's the Third Annual Exhibition of French and Flemish Paintings is still open. It was to have been closed on the 1st of January, but so eager and extended has been the curiosity to see the pictures, that the proprietors have wisely concluded to remain with us for some little time. At no one time will our space permit us to give an extended or full review of the many beautiful works there exhibited, but it is with pleasure that from time to time we can call the attention of our readers to individual gems of the collection.

In connection with this Gallery are the celebrated, much bepraised, much-discussed and much-abused paintings by CLAUDE MARIE DUBUFE, of those eminently interesting and rather antique subjects, the "Temptation" and the "Expulsion" of our respected and simple-natured parents, who occupied some centuries since that very comfortable and reputed-to-be-beautiful spot called Paradise. The story runs that Eve, being persuaded by the serpent, tempted Adam, who, yielding, was with her driven from their home by the avenging angel of the Lord. The titles of the pictures indicate the subjects. In the "Temptation" we find Adam, sitting gingerly on a green bank, backed by a jolly lion and staring straight ahead as we have at times seen rustic yeomen glare at a *camera obscura*. We sincerely trust that such as he was not the founder of the human race. A large, undressed, baby-faced, doll-eyed Miss Nancy of a man does not fulfill our ideal of him who walked with God in the garden and there communed with him.

Eve is better—she is decidedly good. We do not pretend to that delicate sensitiveness which enabled a respectable cotemporary to be shocked at the nude perfection of the late lamented mother of Cain and Abel—on the contrary, we were lost in admiration, and pleased beyond expression with the finely moulded form, the sweet girlish beauty and tempting earnestness of the figure. Herself convinced, she desires her husband's partnership in the promised joy. Anxious and eager, yet bashful and blushing, she presses with modest firmness the forbidden fruit into his hand, looking lovingly into his eyes and feeling sure of eventual consent. With the exception of Adam, whose portraiture we cannot like, the picture is a most admirable and decided success. The natural objects—the rocks, the hills, the mountain, the trees and the flowers were never put in by a tyro's hand—the ripe experience, the careful study and the maturity of long and patient effort, such as are possessed alone by great artists, are plainly evinced in the conception, the execution and the entire rendering of this most welcome work of art.

The mate picture, "Expulsion," is the better one in many respects. The anatomy of the female figure is possibly not so perfect as in the other, but there is more power in the painting as a whole. Adam has here more manliness, more dignity and more substantiality. There are more elements for effect in this one. The sea is lashed into fury—the storm is upon them—stout trees are crashing near them, and a hungry lion crouches inconveniently near. The self-denial of each is of no avail—both have sinned and both must suffer. Of the two pictures, we prefer the latter, decidedly. Both are meritorious—each has its adherents and special pleaders. The public, however, should see them and judge for themselves; we serve simply as guides to the founts of enjoyment, leaving those led to fill for themselves. We advise one and all to call at the lower room in GOUPIL's Gallery, and examine carefully these two famous pictures.

In the upper room is the exhibition proper of contributions of the artists of the French and Flemish schools. There are in all two hundred and six pictures—a collection rarely equaled and never excelled in this City. Many of them are of extravagant pecuniary worth, while others are less enormously valued. Several have been sold, one of which—a "View at Barbizon," by ROSSEAU—was bought by an eminent clergyman of this City for $700. The landscape is a very lovely one, attracting universal attention, and a standing offer of $100 above the price named is opened to the fortunate owner. We have space for allusions to but one or two of the gems of this collection, reserving for our weekly gossip such others as commend themselves to our eye.

One of those which will first attract and fix the attention is a powerful painting by MULLER. This is a reproduction of his celebrated picture in the palace of the Luxembourg—or rather the original sketch of that picture, worked up and finished in his masterly style. It represents a scene in the Conciergerie Prison during the roll call of the last victims of the reign of Terror. The artist has grouped together here princesses and actresses, bishops and warriors, noble marquises and needy writers; and by his speaking art shows the universal mark of human nature in every face. It is a strong, and, by so much, a painful picture. The expression of feature and form—of position and action—and the admirable composition of the whole, is wonderful in the fearful tale it tells. The stolid indifference or fierce brutality of the agents of the Revolutionary Tribune is put into terrible contrast with the intensity of emotion which possesses the unfortunate victims. Wretched suspense, stony despair, repelled supplication, calm pride, weeping sorrow and tearless grief—the very atmosphere of the scene has tragical fascination—"the air is full of farewells to the dying." It is a magnificent work of art, hardly enjoyable and yet most admirable.

"The Christening Festival," by LOUIS KNAUS, is as fine a specimen of *genre* painting as we have seen in America in many a year. Every figure is a complete picture in itself; every group has its own interest, and yet all are made helpful to the central idea. There is most delightful variety without any sacrifice of unity. The venerable pastor holding the unconscious infant is surrounded by the father, the interesting mother, the grandfather, and children of various age, appearance and occupation. The color is fresh and life-like, the elements of the picture are well conceived, and the whole thing is finely executed. It is one of the most interesting paintings in the collection—or in the City.

No. 88, "Harvest Time," by LAMBINET, is a large-sized harvest scene of great beauty and tenderness. The figures, (men and cattle) are not such as ROSA BONHEUR would draw, but they are incidentals; the beauty of the picture consists in the robust strength of the trees, the sweep and grace of the grain, the freshness of the herbage, the length of the perspective, the delicacy of touch, the management of the color, and the exquisite harmony of the landscape, all of which combined present one of the most perfect pictures in the collection.

We have not space to present, but will mention three pictures by AUGUSTE BONHEUR, a brother of ROSA, who will not long, if ever, rest his reputation on his sister's name. His cattle are well drawn and are as perfect as those which have made ROSA so famous, and his sheep actually seem ready to walk from the canvas.

The rooms are desirably situated, well lighted and conveniently arranged. The gentlemen in charge are very courteous and in all respects accommodating to their guests, and as the collection will in a few weeks be taken into the rural district of Boston and be hidden in the darkness of the Athenæum, we presume a hint is only necessary to induce all who have not seen it to procrastinate no longer, and those who have been once will surely go again.

Of the Jarves collection of old masters, of whom there must be several millions in the world, we cannot at present write. It certainly speaks well for American gold, and volumes for Yankee shrewdness, if it be a fact, that while England and France are absolutely unable to obtain, even at fabulous prices, *any* of the genuine "old masters," for a comparatively insignificant sum an humble American amateur has found it possible to secure more than a hundred of them. Great is America!

The Hudson River seems to have found favor in the eyes of artists during the past Summer. WHITTREDGE has just finished a very faithful portraiture of a view taken at Garrison's, near West Point, which is not only a capital likeness, but has much merit as a painting.

LAW COURTS.

The Law of Contracts—Liability of Indorsers.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Sutherland, Allen and Bonney, Justices.

Lee & Murphy, Survivors, &c., vs. George Selleck et al.—This was an action on a promissory note made by Benjamin Selleck, in the City of New-York, payable at Morris, Ill., where it was indorsed by the defendant, (having been forwarded to him for that purpose,) and remitted by him to the payee in this City.

The note was not paid at maturity by the maker, and action was then brought against the indorser for collection.

The defence was that the indorser lived in Illinois, and there indorsed the note; that the contract, so far as he was concerned, was made in that State, and that by the laws of that State, the indorser was not liable until a suit had been unsuccessfully prosecuted against the maker. No such action had been instituted, and hence the defendant was not liable. The Court so ruled on the trial, sustaining the defence, and gave judgment for the defendant.

The plaintiffs appealed to this branch of the Court, from that judgment at Special Term, contending that the rule of law was that the nature and effect of a contract, and the rights of parties to it, were to be determined by the law of the place where the instrument was made.

The cause was argued some time since, and was then stated in the TIMES.

The following is the opinion of the Court:

SUTHERLAND, P. J.—The complaint in this action alleges that the promissory note, on which the action is brought, was made and delivered by Benjamin Selleck, in the City of New-York, and that the defendant, George Selleck, indorsed the note, and caused it to be delivered to the plaintiffs in the City of New-York.

The note on its face purports to have been made in New-York; that is, it is dated at New-York, and is payable at the bank of the indorser, George Selleck, Morris, Ill.

George Selleck, by his answer, admits the execution, indorsement, and delivery and non-payment, and notice of non-payment, of the note, as set forth in the complaint, but alleges that the note was indorsed by him at the town of Mount Morris, in the State of Illinois, and that his contract of indorsement was made with reference to the laws of that State, and was intended to be governed thereby; and he further alleges that it is and was the law of Illinois, at the time he indorsed the note, that the indorser is liable only after an unavailing attempt by judgment against the maker to collect the note; and that no such judgment has been obtained against the maker.

The learned Justice, before whom the action was tried without a jury, found, as facts, that Benjamin Selleck made and George Selleck indorsed the note, and that the same was duly presented for payment, at the defendant George Selleck's Bank, at Morris, in the State of Illinois, and that payment was then and there demanded and refused, whereupon the note was protested for non-payment, and notice thereof given to the defendant, George Selleck.

He further found as facts, that at the time of the making of the note, the maker, Benjamin Selleck, was and has continued to be a resident of Beloit, in the State of Wisconsin, and was at the time of making the note, and ever since has been, solvent; that the note was made by Benjamin Selleck in the City of New-York, and by him forwarded thence to George Selleck, at Morris, Illinois, where he then resided, and has continued to reside, for indorsement; and that George Selleck there wrote his indorsement thereon, and thence returned the same to Benjamin Selleck, at Beloit, Wisconsin, by whom the same was thence inclosed in a letter, and there mailed to the plaintiffs in New-York, where the plaintiffs received it with George Selleck's indorsement thereon.

The learned Justice further finds that the note so made and indorsed was given for goods, sold and delivered by the plaintiffs to the defendant, Benjamin Selleck, in the City of New-York, on an agreement by him with them to give said note so indorsed for the goods; and that the note was received by the plaintiffs by mail as aforesaid, about ten days after the sale and delivery of the goods.

He further finds the law of Illinois to have been, at the date and maturity of the note, as alleged in the answer.

On these facts, the learned Justice finds, as a conclusion of law, that the law of the State of Illinois governs the contract of indorsement and the liability of the indorser; and finding, further, that the residence of the maker in Wisconsin, at the time of the making and indorsement of the note, did not, by the Illinois law, relieve the plaintiffs from the necessity of prosecuting the maker to judgment before resorting to the indorser, decided that the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover against the defendant, George Selleck, and that he was entitled to judgment against the plaintiffs for his costs—it having been admitted by the plaintiffs on the trial that no suit or other proceedings had been commenced by the plaintiffs against the maker, Benjamin D. Selleck, except this action, and that he had not been served with process in this action.

The plaintiffs duly excepted to the conclusion or finding as matter of law, that the law of Illinois governed the contract of indorsement, and that the liability of George Selleck as indorser was to be determined and enforced according to that law; and the question is, whether this conclusion or finding was or was not erroneous? I think it was clearly erroneous.

The general rule or principle is, that the construction, force and effect of a contract, and the rights of the parties to a contract under it as distinguished from their remedies on it, are to be determined by the law of the place of the contract, unless the parties contemplated another place for performance; and if they did, then the law of the place so contemplated as the place of performance is to prevail. (Hyde *vs.* Goodnow, 3 Comstock, 267. Everett *vs.* Vendryes, 19 N. Y. Rep., 436. Aymar *vs.* Sheldon, 12 Wend., 439. Smith *vs.* Smith, 2 John, 235. Williams *vs.* Wade, 1 Metcalf, 82.)

If the contract is in writing, and the place of performance appears from the contract or writing itself, then, of course the contract or writing itself is conclusive as to the law of the place which shall determine its construction, force and effect.—(Thompson *vs.* Ketcham, 8 John, 190.)

The note made by Benjamin Selleck, and the contract created by the indorsement of George Selleck, were independent contracts; the first was to be performed in Illinois—that is, the note was payable at Morris, in that State; but where was the contract of indorsement to be performed? Can there be a doubt on the facts found by the learned Justice, that the parties contemplated that the latter contract was to be performed in New-York? What was the contract created by the indorsement? By indorsing the note, George Selleck undertook that if, when duly presented, it was not paid by the maker, he, the indorser, would, upon being properly notified of the non-payment, pay the same to the indorsees, or other holder. Where? Can there be a doubt that the indorser and indorsees contemplated, if the indorsers retained the note, that in default of payment by the maker, the indorser was to pay to the indorsees in New-York? The maker by the note promised to pay at Morris, Ill., but the indorser by his indorsement promised to pay to the indorsers in New-York, if the maker did not pay at Morris, Ill. The contract of indorsement was not only to be performed in New-York, but, on the facts found by the Justice, the note and the contract of indorsement were both made in New-York. Neither had any force or effect until they were delivered; and the note, with George Selleck's name on it, was delivered to the plaintiffs in New York.

This delivery, and the acceptance by the plaintiffs, made both the note and the contract of indorsement effective instruments or things; and therefore it can be said with propriety and truthfulness of language, that both the note and the indorsement were made in New-York. (Hyde *vs.* Goodnow, 3 Comstock, 267, above cited.)

It follows that the question of George Selleck's liability as indorser was to be determined by the law of New-York and not by the law of Illinois; and that there should be a new trial of this action, with costs to abide the event.

Peter Y. Cutler, for plaintiffs; Levi S. Chatfield, for defendant.

Action against the Burdell Estate—Application for Injunction against the Heirs and Administrator.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Eathan F. Bishop et al. vs. *William Burdell et al.*—This action arose out of a claim which the plaintiffs allege to have against the estate of Dr. Harvey Burdell, whose tragic death in Bond-street, and the subsequent events, are still fresh in the memory of the readers of the TIMES.

The plaintiffs claim that Harvey Burdell indorsed certain notes to the amount of $2,000, for which he became liable to them, and for which his heirs are now liable. The action is brought against the heirs, and the administrator of the deceased, and the prayer of the complaint is that certain real estate, now in the hands of the heirs, be sold to satisfy said claim; and that an injunction be granted restraining the heirs from conveying or disposing of the property *ad interim*.

Upon the complaint the plaintiff obtained an order to show cause why such an injunction should not be granted, and this order was now returnable.

The defendants contend that the facts stated in the complaint do not warrant an interposition in the equity powers of the Court by injunction. That the claim is not yet established by a judgment, and is no lien upon the real estate.

The Court took the papers, and reserved its decision.

Scofield & Hyatt for plaintiffs; Britton & Eily, and Charles Edwards for defendant.

Motion to be Discharged from Arrest.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

Before Justice Sutherland.

Wm. R. Green vs. L. Sherman.—This was a motion to discharge the defendant from arrest. It appears from the statement of counsel that the defendant was engaged in business at Memphis, and came on here to purchase goods. It is charged by the plaintiff that the defendant made fraudulent representations to him, on the strength of which he sold to him certain bills of goods on credit; that on the goods arriving at Memphis, the defendant took the goods, [illegible] from that place, sold them, and converted the proceeds to his own use.

The defendant severally denies these allegations, and avers that he was a member of a firm which did business in Memphis, that such firm, and not the defendant individually, purchased the goods in question. That the firm lost money, and finally the defendant dissolved his connection with them, and came on East, with no goods save his wearing apparel, and only money sufficient to defray his personal expenses, and stopped at his brother's, in Williamsburgh, where he was arrested.

The Justice, after hearing counsel, took the papers and reserved his decision.

Sewers and Suiters—Injunction Against the City Inspector.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Jerutia Whiting vs. Chas. S. Slosson, Daniel E. Delevan et al.—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction formerly obtained against the City Inspector and others, three of whom are Health Wardens.

It appears that the plaintiff is the owner of the premises Nos. 19, 21 and 23 Park-avenue, in this City. Slosson owns the premises northerly adjoining. A private drain or sewer, on the rear of plaintiff's lots, connects with the sewer in Thirty-fifth-street. There is no sewer in Fourth avenue. The defendant Slosson, as alleged, made an opening into the plaintiff's private drain, so as to connect his premises with the Thirty-fifth-street sewer. The defendants join in averring that their action was mutual, and for the purpose of abating a nuisance on the plaintiff's premises. The plaintiff replies, denying that any nuisance exists on his premises, and declares that the nuisance, if anywhere, is on Slosson's premises. Plaintiff also claims that if his private sewer is used by the defendants for such a purpose, he should receive a fair compensation for such use. Slosson claims that his action was pursuant to permission from the former occupant of plaintiff's premises. This allegation was, however, denied by an affidavit of that occupant. After some discussion, the matter was laid over, to give plaintiff opportunity to obtain further papers.

A. R. Dyett, for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson, opposed.

United States District Court—Jan. 3.

Before Judge Betts.

George Law and Gustavus A. Conover vs. The United States.—On motion of the complainant's counsel a Commission was this morning ordered to issue, to take the depositions of Horatio King, First Assistant Postmaster-General; A. M. Zevely, Third Assistant Postmaster-General; Henry St. G. Offutt, Chief Clerk of the Auditor's Office; and Thos. M. Tate, Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department.

Mr. Philbo, of Washington, was appointed Commissioner to take the deposition.

Court of Special Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Justices QUACKENBUSH, STEERS and OSBORN disposed of a very short calendar as follows: Of ten persons charged with assault and battery, four were discharged from non-appearance of witnesses against them, one was fined and five were imprisoned. Of 24 persons charged with petty larceny, one was discharged from non-appearance of witnesses, three were allowed postponement, 16 were imprisoned and four were acquitted.

The sentencing of several prisoners to short terms, as one or two days in the City Prison, was a new feature in the transactions of the Court, the three Judges who preside this month having determined not to suspend sentence in any instance, but either to acquit or, if the offence is light, impose small fines or short imprisonment.

The business of the day in Court ended with the jubilation of a girl, who was discharged from confinement, to which she had been committed for disorderly conduct in the street. She was a very intelligent and bright-looking girl, who had fallen into evil ways. As she passed out of the room, she turned round with a gesture to the Bench, and exclaimed, "You won't catch me here again right away, Judge STEERS," and joyfully bounded in the freedom of a new year.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Elizabeth Dingee* vs. *Shadrack S. Dingee.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED SWINDLE—BOGUS GOLD METALS.

Three men named Edward Brodie, Benj. F. Goodman and Wm. Walker, were arrested yesterday, charged with swindling Joseph Jackson, representing himself to be a pawnbroker at No. 111 Grand-street, by inducing him to advance $10 on a medal which was represented to him to be gold, but which proved to have but about $4 worth of gold in it. The medal, it seems, purported to have been presented to Capt. S. Johnson as a token of esteem, by his officers in 1856. It was evidently made with intent to swindle, and it is stated that several pawnbrokers have been taken in by them. The outside was gold, but the inside was of some base metal. Two or three of the same kind of medal, and bearing the same inscription, were offered to the complainant, and this led him to suspect their genuineness. The matter was investigated before Justice STEERS, when it appeared that the complainant was not a licensed pawnbroker, and therefore incompetent to prefer the charge. The case was then dismissed, and the accused discharged.

SHOOTING ON THE WING.

On Wednesday night two or three thieves broke into the cabin of the brig *John Jewett*, at Pier No. 37 East River, and commenced packing up whatever they believed to be valuable. In doing this they awoke John Gordon, the mate, who immediately drew a revolver from beneath his pillow and fired several times. Two of the robbers were wounded, but not so badly that they were unable to escape. After making their way out of the cabin they fastened the companion-way so that the mate was unable to follow them.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 3.

$4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	76	300	Reading Railroad	39
2,000	do. ex int	74½	600	do. b60	39⅛
5,000	Virginia St. 6s	77	200	Michigan Cen. R.	54
1,000	do. ex int	76½	100	do.	55
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	72½	500	do.	54¾
9,000	do. ex int	72	50	do.	55¼
2,000	California St. 7s	87	500	do.	55½
1,000	B C W L. ex int.	100	100	do. b30	55¾
1,000	N.Y. Cen. Bs., '76.	103¼	110	M. S. & N. I. R.	16
2,000	E. R. Con. Bs. '71	70	20	do.	16¼
4,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	73	100	do. b10	16¼
10,000	LaC. & M. L. G. B.	15¾	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S. s30	36¾
8,000	Han. & St. J. R. B.	55	100	do. b10	37
35	Ocean Bank	80	100	do. c	37
22	American Ex. Bank	94	100	Panama Railroad	113½
75	Penn. Coal Co.	77½	117	do.	114
50	do.	77	650	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	79
50	Pacific M. S. Co b60	90	150	do. s15	78¾
5	do.	89	100	do. s30	78½
345	do.	88	200	do. s4	79
50	do.	87⅝	100	do. s5	79
10	Del. & Hud. Can. Co	85	250	do.	79¼
50	Chi., Bur. & Quin. R.	66½	150	do.	79½
50	do.	66	15	Clev., Co. & Cin. R.	97
135	N. Y. Cen. R.	78½	1,425	G. & Chi. R. ex div.	65
355	do.	78	100	do.	65¼
100	do.	77⅞	100	do. b30	65½
12	Erie Railroad	39	200	Clev. & Tol. R. b3	35
16	do.	38½	300	do.	34¾
100	do. s60	37	390	do.	34½
250	do. s10	39	300	do. s30	34
200	do.	39½	100	do.	34⅛
100	do.	39¾	100	do.	34⅛
150	do.	40	400	do.	34⅛
50	do.	40½	100	do. b10	34½
100	do. bnw	40	100	do. s10	34¼
130	Erie R. Assent. St	39	30	do.	34
50	Hudson Riv. R.	48¾	200	do. s10	34
695	do.	48½	200	Chi. & Rk. I. R. b60	56
480	Harlem Railroad	16	329	do.	55¾
270	do.	15¾	135	do.	56
510	Harlem R. Pref.	36	200	do. s10	56¼
300	do. s30	36½	160	do.	56¼
100	do.	36¾	50	Mill. & Miss. R.	10

SECOND BOARD.

$21,000	N.Y. St. 7s, '64.	104	200	Mich. Central R.	57
14,000	Miss. State 6s	72	100	do.	56½
1,000	E. R. 1st Mt. Bs.	101½	100	do.	56½
7,000	Hud Riv. 1st Mt.	105	100	do. b30	57
30	Bank of Commerce	95	600	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R	16
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	89	350	do.	15½
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	8¾	250	M. S. & N. Ia. G. Stk.	37
570	N. Y. Central R.	79¼	100	do. b15	37
100	Erie Railroad	39	25	do. b30	37
160	do. s15	38½	10	do.	36
160	do.	38⅝	50	do.	36½
250	do.	38½	75	Ill. Central R. Scrip	79½
300	Harlem Railroad	15¾	50	do.	80
10	Hudson Riv. R.	48½	100	do.	79¾
100	do.	48¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	65½
50	do.	49	400	do.	66
50	do.	49½	100	do. s10	65¾
100	do.	49½	2,000	Cleve. & Tol. R.	35
50	do.	49¾	500	do. s10	34
200	do. s10	49½	300	do. s10	34¾
200	Harlem R. Pref.	38	300	Chi. & Rock Isl'd R	57
100	Reading R.	39¼	50	do. s30	57½
50	do.	39½	50	do.	56¾
50	Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	67½	6	do.	56½

THURSDAY, Jan. 3—P. M.

The strong market for Stocks noticed in yesterday's report, continued to-day, although opening with some slight appearances of reaction on New-York Central, Pacific Mail, and one or two other Share Securities. The State Stocks led off with a very decided upward tendency, prices being higher ex-dividend than before the New-Year on nearly all descriptions. Counting the 3 ℘ cent. Coupon paid off yesterday, the extreme advance in Missouris is equal to 7 ℘ cent. in a single week, say from 68½, with the dividend, to 72@72½ without it. The price fell back, late this afternoon, to 71½ ℘ cent. Tennessees and Virginias have also more than recovered the dividend, and Galena and Chicago Stock is higher by 1 ℘ cent. than before the 5 ℘ cent. dividend paid to-day. New-York Central, which closed yesterday at 78½ ℘ cent., against 76 on Monday, reacted early in the day to 77⅞@78, but before the Brokers dispersed at the early Board, a fresh upward turn was taken, and the price went up to 79¼ ℘ cent., and nearly the whole Railway list advanced above yesterday's best prices, though under less apparent excitement. In addition to the general confidence, noticed yesterday, in some early settlement of our political troubles, we have reason to suppose, from the movements on the Exchange to-day, that special assurances have been received by a number of our leading operators of the adoption by all parties at Washington of something like the Crittenden line of settlement, and there is too much strength in the market—in the face of the public dispatches to the contrary—to doubt that these assurances are confided in. The signs of trouble at Charleston, Savannah, Key West, &c., while really appearing of the most threatening nature to-day, connected with the determined stand taken by the Washington Cabinet against such violations of the laws and property of the United States, seem to be qualified by the *undercurrent* referred to; the more so, as the position of Col. ANDERSON in Fort Sumter forbids the idea of immediate attack and bloodshed by the South Carolinians.

In the afternoon an active business was done at the Second Board, and prices manifested much strength and firmness on the printed sales, throughout the list. Hudson River, Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Michigan Guaranteed, Galena, Toledo and Rock Island were all in demand at advancing rates, the average additional rise since yesterday being 1½@2 ℘ cent, and further sales of Central were made at 79¼ ℘ cent. The transactions in Toledo were over 3,000 Shares, mostly at 35 for the cash Stock. New-York and Erie, which had shown marked strength on the Street at 40½@41 ℘ cent., fell back to 38½@39 ℘ cent., being the exception to the general buoyancy.

After the adjournment the speculative dealings manifested some feverishness, and the quotations were unsettled, and at 5 o'clock were marked as follows:

Central	78¾	Galena	65½
Erie	38¾	Toledo	34⅞
Illinois Central	80	Panama	115
Michigan Central	56	Reading	39
Mich. Guaranteed	35⅞	Harlem Preferred	38
Rock Island	56⅞	Pacific	89½

The Banks and Stock Exchange will be closed, to-morrow, for the observance of the National Fast, and no business will be reported in Stocks for our next paper.

There is a diminished offering of first-class mercantile paper, outside of Bank, and some prime 60-day acceptances would be taken at 8@9 ℘ cent. In the Foreign Exchanges, there is no improvement in the trade demand, while the business between the Bankers is not perceptibly moved by the further receipts of Gold. The quotations on London remain 104@105 ℘ cent. As Friday is made a Fast-day by proclamation of the President and Governor, the remittances for the *Fulton* on Saturday morning were chiefly arranged for to-day.

The market for Money has a further accession of Bullion to-day of nearly *two and a half millions*, by the arrival of the *Australasian* from England, with $850,000, and the *Northern Light*, with the California remittance of Dec. 10, amounting to $1,456,000. The English market news is to the close of the week ending Saturday P. M., Dec. 22, in reply to our accounts of Dec. 8 by the *Arago*. The firmness continues for both Bread and Cotton, and the prices and orders are such as to encourage our planters and farmers beyond any previous arrival since the present crisis. The demand for some of our speculative Railway securities also continued firm, while no marked impression had yet been made on the State and Federal Stocks dealt in in London, although our news of Dec. 7 and 8 was of the most discouraging tone as to prices on this side. The English discount market was something more active, in preparation for the holiday payments, and the private letters represent that there is an increased concern felt for the political situation of the United States. The Bank of England makes up from Australia nearly the sums in gold withdrawn from the United States.

The Annual Report from the New-York Bank Department was presented to the Legislature yesterday, and we are favored with an early copy of this document and its accompanying tables. The latter are made up to the close of the fiscal year of the State, Sept. 30, 1860; and in presenting his report, the Bank Superintendent (Mr. JAMES M. COOK) refers, in appropriate terms, to the sudden change which followed this date in the Money affairs of the country, from the political crisis. This change, however, he treats as a mere panic, and as calling for no amendment or concession in the present sound Free Banking System of New York to meet the emergency. The Securities lodged in the Department for Circulation, during the year, have increased $2,127,000, as follows:

Bonds and Mortgages		$5,851,463
New-York State stock, 4½ ℘ cent.	$134,400	
New-York State stock, 5 ℘ cent.	7,431,969	
New-York State stock 5½ ℘ cent.	937,000	
New-York State stock 6 ℘ cent.	12,051,052	20,554,421
United States stock, 5 ℘ cent.	2,919,000	
United States stock, 6 ℘ cent.	201,600	3,120,600
Arkansas State stock, 6 ℘ cent.		142,000
Illinois State stock, 6 ℘ cent.		410,25[illegible]
Michigan State stock, 6 ℘ cent.		41,000
Cash		75,726
Total		$30,195,462
Aggregate of the securities held in trust for banking associations and individual bankers Sept. 30, 1859	$28,068,336	
Increase during the year 1860	2,127,125	30,195,462
Amount of circulat'n outstanding Sept 30, '60	$28,841,416	
Amount of circulat'n outstanding Sept. 30, '59	26,490,632	
Increase for year ending Sept. 30 1860		$2,350,784

The Superintendent remarks as follows on the foregoing figures:

"This table also presents the aggregate of the securities held by this Department, and also the amount of cash held in trust for the redemption of outstanding notes of closing incorporated banks. The aggregate amount held as security for the circulating notes issued to the free banks of this State, including cash, is $30,195,462 12; upon which currency has been issued amounting to $28,841,416. It is worthy of note that while the securities held by this Department for free banks have risen from $28,068,336 92, on the 1st of October, 1859, to $30,195,462 12, on the 1st of October, 1860, being an increase of $2,127,125 20, that this increase has been in the most available securities held by this Department. In other words, the Department now holds $1,292,366 more of the stocks of the State of New-York, and $1,256,500 of United States stocks, being $2,548,866 of these descriptions of stock, while it holds $325,449 less of bonds and mortgages, $20,000 less of Arkansas State stock, $73,483 34 less of Illinois State stock, and $2,828 46 less of cash, than on the 1st of October, 1859.

"The Superintendent has no hesitation in saying that the currency of the free banks and bankers of this State never was better secured than at the present time, in the kinds of securities held by the Department. It may not be amiss at this point to state, that while the opinion of the Superintendent in relation to the reception of bonds and mortgages remains the same, as to their availability for the redemption of bank notes it would appear that the experience of 1857 has taught, in a measure, the same lesson to the bankers which the reports of the Superintendent have heretofore failed to inculcate. The amount of bonds and mortgages held by the Bank Department on the 1st of October, 1857, was $7,856,231 59, while the amount on the 1st of October, 1860, was $5,851,463 79, showing a decrease in that peculiar security of $2,004,767 80. This decrease has not been sudden and unexpected, but every quarterly balance, from the former date, has shown a decrease in those securities over and above those received in this office."

The securities held in trust by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, and of the circulating notes issued to banks, banking associations and individual bankers, and outstanding Sept. 30, 1860, were as follows:

SECURITIES HELD.

For banking associations and individual bankers	$30,195,462 12
For incorporated banks	86,351 21
For trust companies	200,000 00
Total	$30,481,813 33

CIRCULATING NOTES ISSUED AND OUTSTANDING.

To banking associations and individual bankers	$28,841,416 00
To incorporated banks	9,193,384 00
Total	$38,034,800 00

The total number of banks, banking associations, individual bankers, and closing and insolvent banks, is 343, viz:

Incorporated banks	27
Banking associations	240
Individual bankers	39
Closing and insolvent banks	37
Total	313

The following is the official summary of the condition of the Banking movement on the 29th Sept., the close of the fiscal year:

Loans and discounts		$200,113,834
Overdrafts	$610 and	423,392
Due from Banks		17,167,040
Due from Directors	$7,659,361	
Due from Brokers	4,536,995	
Real estate	10,000 and	8,865,800
Specie		21,710,828
Cash items		22,913,841
Stocks and promissory notes		29,048,933
Bonds and mortgages		7,569,854
Bills of solvent Banks		2,508,987
Bills of suspended Banks	$328 and	614
Loss and expense account		930,479
Add for cents		953
Total		$311,245,555
Capital		$111,834,347
Circulation		31,759,127
Profits		13,316,468
Due Banks		29,706,606
Due individuals and corporations other than Banks and depositors		2,252,961
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		3,569,907
Due depositors on demand		116,190,466
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		2,615,159
Add for cents		514
Total		$311,245,555

The progress of Capital and Circulation under the present system for ten years, is thus shown:

	Capital.	Circulation.
1851	$55,580,181	$35,533,606
1852	59,705,683	38,790,985
1853	73,183,251	43,958,446
1854	83,773,288	43,962,535
1855	85,589,590	41,150,791
1856	97,806,301	43,492,485
1857	107,507,659	41,243,942
1858	109,996,550	35,607,180
1859	110,997,040	36,581,276
1860	111,834,347	38,034,800

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Dec. 19, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£7,384,341	Increase	£355,730
Other Deposits	11,729,820	Decrease	344,399
Rest	3,184,326	Increase	6,555
Gov'nt Securities	9,540,273	Unchanged.	
Other Securities	19,885,590	Decrease	101,598
Notes unemploy'd	7,346,500	Increase	149,025

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,698,095, being a decrease of £223,845; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,331,270, showing a decrease of £115,835, when compared with the preceding return.

A letter from London to the *Commercial* says:

> The financial accounts from your side continue much worse than had been anticipated, but they produce little effect here. In the early part of the present week the funds were especially strong, and a partial relapse, which has since occurred, is attributed mainly to some unfavorable intelligence brought by the last Bombay mail of the opposition of the population to the fatal income tax scheme.

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 ℘ cent. payable on demand. The Hanover Bank a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ℘ cent., payable Jan. 8. The Citizen's Fire Insurance Company a dividend of 10 ℘ cent, payable on demand. The Clinton Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 7 ℘ cent, payable on demand. The Mechanics and Traders' Fire Insurance Company a semi-annual dividend of 10 ℘ cent., payable on the 10th inst. The usual semi-annual dividends have been declared by the Irving Savings Institution.

The Hudson River Railroad earnings for the last month, were:

December, 1860	$220,370 19
December, 1859	232,032 64
Decrease	$11,662 45

Navigation remained open five days longer this year than last.

DECEMBER EARNINGS FOR THREE YEARS.

In 1858	$197,980 14
In 1859	232,032 64
In 1860	220,370 19

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1861—6 P. M.

It was formally announced to-day that the Corn Exchange would not be opened to-morrow, and it was stated that business would be generally suspended.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 41 pkgs. Ashes, 3,530 bbls. Flour; 8,850 bushels Corn, 270 bushels Barley, 820 bushels Malt, 5,998 bushels Oats, 322 pkgs Provisions, and 126 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet, at $4 75 for Pots, and $5 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Is in good demand at buoyant prices, including Middling Upland at 12¾c., do Gulfs at 12⅞c.@12⅞c.; other grades at proportionate rates, ℘ ℔. Reported Sales, 6,000 bales.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 180 mats Java at 16c.@16½c.; 100 bags Laguayra, and 325 bags Maracaibo at 13½c.@14c.; and 600 bags Rio at 11½c.@13c. ℘ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry exists for State and Western Flour,—prices of low and medium grades of which are quoted 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl. higher. We have heard of sales of 15,250 bbls., including superfine State at $5 30@$5 40; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 60@$5 75, mainly at $5 60@$5 65; superfine Western at $5 30@$5 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 60@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 70@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$5 95 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30	@$5 40
Extra State	5 60	@ 5 75
Superfine Western	5 30	@ 5 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60	@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 85	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 25

Southern Flour continues in demand, at rising prices. Sales since our last, of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $5 55@$5 80 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is scarce and quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 70@$7 25 ℘ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Rye Flour continues in request at $3 25@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is more active at $3 10@$3 12½ for Jersey and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—With diminishing supplies in the hands of receivers, and a good demand, especially from shippers, Wheat has again advanced, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 91,000 bush., including white Canada at $1 50; Canada Club at $1 30; white Western at $1 47@$1 50; red Western at $1 36½@$1 38, mainly at $1 37; amber Wisconsin at $1 36; Milwaukee Club, part at $1 28; Northwestern Club at $1 24; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 18@$1 23; and inferior red State from railroad depôt, on terms not ascertained, ℘ bushel. Corn is in fair request, but is rather less firm. Sales have been made since our last of 75,000 bushels, chiefly mixed Western at 70½c.@71c., in store, and 72c. afloat and delivered, ℘ bushel. Rye is in light supply and is inactive. Barley is dull and nominal, to-day. Oats are rather quiet, including Canada at 36½c.@37½c., Western at 33c.@37c., and State at 37c.@38c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales 300 bales North River, at 90c.@95c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New continued in limited request, at 24c.@30c. ℘ ℔.

HIDES—A moderate inquiry exists for desirable lots at uniform prices.

LEATHER—All kinds are inactive, and prices are irregular.

METALS—Continue quiet and generally nominal in price.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is in demand at 31c.@38c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in good request, including Common, at $1 22½@$1 25 ℘ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive. Spirits Turpentine is in moderate request at 34c.@36c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been sparingly purchased, including New Mess at $16 37, and New Prime at $12 50 ℘ bbl. Stock of Pork in the packing yards of New York and Brooklyn, 14,402 bbls., against 11,226 bbls. Dec. 1, 1860, and 41,121 bbls. Jan. 2, 1860. Nothing really new in Cut Meats or Bacon. LARD has been in request, and sales have been made of 300 tierces and bbls. at 10½c.@10⅝c. ℘ ℔. BEEF is quiet yet steady. Sales 120 bbls at $9@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess $15@$17 ℘ tc. Stock of Beef in packing yards 65,781 tcs and bbls.; same date last year, 80,818 tcs and bbls. Beef Hams $11 50@$14 ℘ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c.@20c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western ℘ ℔. Cheese is inquired for at 9c.@10½c. ℘ ℔.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, Jan. 2, remarks: "The Hog market has been quite firm during the week, and prices advanced. The receipts have been light, and the demand good. The course of the market during the week has been as follows: Tuesday being Christmas, there was little done. Wednesday opened with a brisk demand, and prices advanced fully 20c. ℘ cental. Thursday, this buoyancy continued, and at the close heavy were held at $5 85@$5 90, with buyers at $5 75. Friday, a further advance was established, and the demand quite active. Packers were willing to pay $6 for heavy Hogs, but drovers expected higher prices. Saturday, the offerings for future delivery increased, which led packers to the conclusion that there were a considerable number of Hogs still in the country, and the market became dull and heavy, and prices declined fully 15c. ℘ cental, with an increased disposition to sell. At the close good Hogs would not have brought over $5 85. Yesterday (Monday) increased receipts and some few offerings for future delivery further depressed the market, and prices further declined, with, however, a fair demand at $5 75 for those averaging 210@220 ℔s. The receipts during the week and the season, and for some previous seasons, comparatively, were as follows:

Total for the week	36,714
Previously reported	263,363
Total this season	300,077
Same time in 1859	404,126
Same time in 1858	346,878
Same time in 1857	302,698
Same time in 1856	328,855
Same time in 1855	3 3,702
Same time in 1854	328,885
Same time in 1853	275,665
Same time in 1852	326,341
Same time in 1851	344,188
Same time in 1850	311,592
Same time in 1849	288,226

The advices from all points in the interior continue to report the packing behind last year, and in Iowa we are informed that there will be a falling off in the number of packed as compared with last year. At Muscatine the packing will fall far short of last year, and from some points in Illinois we have similar advices. There seems to be good ground for the conclusion that there will be no greater supply of Pork than there was last year, notwithstanding the increase in weight. There has been a good demand for the hog product, chiefly for shipment to the South, and prices generally advanced; but at the close the feeling was weaker, with more disposition to sell than to buy at our quotations. The small speculative business doing the present season is very remarkable, but shows how much all dread the future. Hardly anything doing for future delivery in the Provision line."

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., at 19½c.@20c., chiefly within the range, ℘ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line, in December, Messrs TELLKAMPF & KITCHING notice thus: "During the month of December, our market for all kinds of wool, was remarkably depressed. The sales in the two closing months of the past year scarcely amounted to as much as has been usually consummated in a fortnight in regular times, but as the mills have, however, been running from half to full time, their stock of Wool has become reduced, and we may soon look for more inquiry at the present low rates. The few sales that have been made of both domestic fleece and pulled Wool were for cash at a decline of 20 to 25 ℘ cent., but there was also a small number of transactions for paper, and prices ruled according to the rates of the paper given. Our quotations may be considered as the present market prices, yet are nominal, because of the trifling amount of business done. The stock of fleece Wool in this market is thought to be a small one, and it is the same with pulled Wool. The pullers have been but little employed during the past month or two, and we understand there are less sheep slaughtered than heretofore in this country. In Texas Wool little has been done, and the stock of it in market is moderate. California Wool, the stock of which is rather large, has been sold in considerable quantities, at reduced prices. But very little of fine foreign wools, and those were chiefly Mestizo and Cape, have been disposed of, and we cannot, therefore, report any transactions of importance. Medium and low medium foreign Wools have remained also neglected but the holders feel more confident of an improvement in the demand for these grades, than for the finer qualities. Low foreign Wools have continued in fair demand—principally the combing kinds for worsted yarns—and prices have suffered least of all. The holders of the shorter qualities will not submit to much of a reduction on former rates in consequence of the light stock in market—five to ten ℘ cent. is all the decline will amount to. The last news from Europe is as favorable as before. All good conditioned qualities of fine, medium and low Wools, have been sold at an advance, while less desirable kinds have remained at about former prices. Faulty and trashy lots only sold at a reduction. The present state of our monetary and political affairs has, so far, not exercised any influence on the Wool markets abroad."

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL AT NEW-YORK, JAN. 2, 1861:

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New-Hampshire.	
Choice Saxony fleece ℘ ℔.	48@50
Saxony fleece	43@45
Full blood fleece	40@42
Half and three-quarter blood fleece	36@38
Native and one-quarter fleece	32@35
Common fleece	29@31
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	49@53
Saxony fleece	44@48
Full blood fleece	41@43
Half and three-quarter blood fleece	37@40
Native and one-quarter fleece	33@39
Common fleece	30@32
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	43@49
Full blood fleece	39@42
Half and three-quarter blood fleece	35@37
Native and quarter blood fleece	31@34
Common fleece	28@30
Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	30@41
Unwashed	18@24
North and South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Arkansas.	
Washed fleeces	28@35
Washed fleeces, burry	18@23
Unwashed fleeces, burry	8@14
Unwashed fleeces, less burry	14@17
Unwashed fleeces, and not burry	18@23
Texas.	
Merinos, washed	30@39
Merinos, unwashed	18@25
Mixed fleeces, washed	22@29
Mixed fleeces, unwashed	13@19
Mixed fleeces, unwashed, burry	8@12
California.	
Washed fleece	23@33
Unwashed fleece, fine	20@27
Unwashed fleece, medium	14@18
Unwashed fleece, coarse	8@11
PULLED WOOL.	
New-York City, Extra	36@40
New-York City, Super	30@33
New-York City, No. 1	25@27
Country, Extra	38@42
Country, Super	31@36
Country, No. 1	27@30
Country, No. 2	9@12
Lambs	30@36
Tub Washed	28@40
Western, limed pulled wool	22@26

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive, yet rates have not varied much, to-day. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 11d.@11½d.; Corn, 10d.@10½d. ℘ bushel; Cotton, ½d.@11-32d. ℘ ℔.; Resin, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ 310 ℔s. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ℘ bushel. For Bristol, Flour at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 4, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE GLADIATOR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—NICHOLAS NICKLEBY—THE CONJUGAL LESSON—SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PAULINE—TOM NODDY'S SECRET.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—CATARACT OF THE GANGES—LA TOUR DE NESLE—DODGING FOR A WIFE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—MONSTER OF ST. MICHAEL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—SEA OF ICE—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SAM COWELL—SONGS AND DANCES BY A TALENTED COMPANY.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

MR. RAYMOND'S four Letters to Hon. W. L. YANCEY on the issues and tendencies of the Disunion Movement, have been published in Pamphlet form, and may be had at the TIMES Office. Price 5 cents for single copies; $4 per hundred.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington, while they indicate that the Government has indeed taken steps to stem the torrent of Disunion, also prove conclusively that these steps have not been taken a moment too soon. The last communication made by the South Carolina Commissioners to the President was returned by him—one account says unopened, and another says without word or comment. This action of the President is considered by the Commissioners as insulting, and tantamount to a declaration of war. They, of course, do not recognize the fact that their State already occupies a position of hostility to the General Government. The plot mentioned in our dispatches yesterday, having for its object the organization of an armed force to take possession of the Capitol, and prevent the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, is more fully revealed every day. Gen. SCOTT, however, is actively engaged in counter movements, and the plans of the plotters will be circumvented. Capt. STONE, recently appointed to the Inspector-Generalship of the militia of the District, yesterday issued his orders, through which the men under his command will be ready at a moment's warning.

Our reports from Charleston and other points at the South are of a somewhat startling character. Some of these reports, however, do not come direct from the localities to which they relate, and may, consequently, be received with caution. Fort Sumter is represented to be in a state of siege, while all communication with the gallant Maj. ANDERSON and his command is cut off. The guns of Fort Moultrie have been restored to their original condition by the Secessionists, and now threaten demolition to Fort Sumter, while countless cannon are ready to belch forth their quota of destruction from batteries which have been erected by the willing labor of a thousand blacks. How much truth there is in all this we shall learn in due time. It appears to be pretty certain, however, that the dispatch published by us yesterday morning, announcing that Georgia fortifications had passed into the possession of the State troops, was true, at least in part, though the assertion that a similar movement had been made in North Carolina was premature.

The galleries of the United States Senate were densely crowded again yesterday, with people who desired to hear the conclusion of Senator BAKER'S speech, and the address of Senator DOUGLAS on the great question of the day. Memorials, numerously signed by citizens of Philadelphia, were presented by Mr. BIGLER, asking the Senate to pass the resolutions recently presented by Mr. CRITTENDEN, and the latter gentleman followed with a resolution that provision be made by law for taking the sense of the people with reference to them. The matter was laid over for the consideration of unfinished business, and Senator BAKER, of Oregon, proceeded to finish his speech, in reply to Senator BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, commenced on Wednesday. He was followed by Mr. DOUGLAS, who took the position that the laws could only be enforced by civil process, or by a force headed by a civil officer, and that when rebellion became revolution, and a *de facto* government was formed, then war could be declared. In the House, the proceedings of a meeting held in Jefferson, Ohio, repudiating the idea of compromise, and indorsing the sentiments of Senator WADE, HALE and others, were referred to the Committee of Thirty-three, after considerable opposition. The vote, which was proposed to be taken yesterday on the appeal of Mr. SHERMAN from a decision of the Chair, was rendered unnecessary by Mr. SHERMAN'S withdrawal of the appeal. Mr. BINGHAM reported back from the Judiciary Committee the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, with various amendments. It gives the President power, whenever the laws are likely to be interfered with, to establish a Custom-house in any secure place on the land, or on board a vessel, and the Collector of the Port, when such arrangement is made, must have his residence wherever the Custom-house may be. The matter, by special agreement, will come up under the head of unfinished business next Tuesday. The House, for want of a quorum, adjourned over until Monday.

Notwithstanding the fact that the South Carolina "Sovereign" Convention has resolved the State out of the Union, it still finds the laws of the United States the best that can be devised for the new Government. And a proof that, after all, to be a citizen of the United States, is not such a very bad thing, is to be found in the fact that the Convention is disposed to consider a resolution empowering citizens of the United States not domiciled within South Carolina, to hold and dispose of real estate without hindrance. The Convention spent most of the day yesterday in secret session.

The Florida State Convention met yesterday, and, without effecting a permanent organization, adjourned to Saturday noon.

The Delaware Legislature organized at Dover on Wednesday. Hon. H. DICKENSON, the Commissioner from Mississippi, was received yesterday, and made secession addresses to both Houses. He was heard throughout, with mingled cheers and hisses, and subsequently a joint resolution was adopted disapproving of secession as a remedy for existing difficulties and disfavoring the resolutions adopted by the Mississippi Legislature.

Gov. BANKS yesterday delivered his Valedictory Address before the Massachusetts Legislature and a large audience of citizens at the State-house in Boston. In view of the exciting events which are now transpiring in the country—events which Massachusetts is charged with having been greatly instrumental in bringing about—the document is a very important one. From it we learn that the assessed value of property in the State is $897,000,000, and that the enrolled militia numbers upwards of 155,000 men. The Governor, after an allusion to the Personal Liberty law, the removal of which from the statute books he recommends, concludes with an argument against the right or possibility of peaceable secession.

One hundred prominent citizens of Philadelphia met yesterday, and considered a number of plans for meeting the present national crisis. The tone of the meeting was evidently in favor of enforcing the laws and putting down secession by force, but no action was taken; and, after referring various propositions to a Committee, the meeting adjourned until to-morrow.

The proceedings of the New-York Legislature, yesterday, were of a character to foreshadow an important and somewhat exciting session. Among the bills introduced, in the Senate, was one to repeal the act authorizing the sale of the West Washington Market property to the City. Another looks to the repeal of the act passed last session, relative to capital punishment. In the Assembly, the Governor's Message and the Annual Reports first occupied attention; after which the usual preliminary notice was given of several bills to be introduced—among them one to repeal the Personal Liberty law of 1840, and to revise the then existing statutes; and another to reorganize the New-York Fire Department. Mr. ROBINSON'S resolutions, introduced on Wednesday, in favor of a division of all the Territories belonging to the United States into two great States, were ordered to be printed. Both the Senate and the Assembly adjourned over until Monday evening.

The steamship *Australasian*, of the Cunard line, arrived at this port yesterday, with advices from Liverpool, *via* Queenstown, to the 23d ult. About £175,000 sterling in specie have been received in this City by the *Australasian*. The news, which is three days later, is not of an important character. There is confirmation of the establishment of peace between the Western Powers and China. A new treaty had been ratified and published, and the Anglo-French army had commenced its retreat from Peking. In Italian affairs the rumor that negotiations are on foot for the sale of Venetia occupies a considerable share of public attention. An article in the *Constitutionnel*, supposed to be "inspired" by the very highest of French authority, plainly intimates that Austria must consent to sell Venetia or be prepared for a new war in the Spring. The predominance of the war party at Vienna does not indicate at present a peaceful policy, but a bankrupt exchequer will probably tame the most belligerent. Negotiations for the surrender of Gaeta having failed, the bombardment was to be recommenced on the 19th of December. It is announced that the French occupation of Syria will be continued beyond the term of six months originally stipulated.

The steamship *Northern Light* arrived at this port yesterday with later intelligence from the Central American and South Pacific States. Her California advices have been anticipated by overland express. The news from New-Granada is important. Some formidable successes have been obtained by the forces in rebellion against the Government. On the 19th of December, Santa Marta, which had been besieged for nearly a month, surrendered, and the federal troops having evacuated the town were forwarded to Panama. The American Consular Agent at Santa Marta took refuge on board a British man-of-war that opportunely appeared in port at the time. It is further reported that the Government troops had suffered a defeat at a place called the Banco, on the Magdalena River. Some 1,500 men on each side were engaged. In the State of Santander the Revolutionists are also reported to have been victorious. A large body of men were marching on the Capital. From Central and South America the news is unimportant. The Peruvian Congress had granted extraordinary powers to the President to make war against Bolivia, but Bolivia declares herself fully capable of defending herself. Several prisoners in Costa Rica, under sentence of banishment for complicity in the late attempted revolution, had been rescued by a British man-of-war and brought to Aspinwall.

The Mayor, yesterday, vetoed the resolution of the Board of Supervisors, increasing the Metropolitan Police force, urging, as a reason, that the Police is entirely in the hands of a partisan Commission who use it for partisan purposes.

At General Term of the Supreme Court an important decision was yesterday rendered touching the law of contracts and the jurisdiction of indorsers,—holding that where the payee of a note resides in this City, the note being made here and payable in Illinois, where it is indorsed by a party residing there, and delivered again to the payee here, the indorser promises to pay in New-York, in the event the maker does not pay in Illinois. At Special Term of the Superior Court, before Justice MONCRIEF, a motion was made to dissolve an injunction against the City Inspector, restraining certain official action concerning an alleged private sewer on the property of the plaintiff in the action in Park-avenue. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice SUTHERLAND, another action against the Burdell estate was heard, on a motion for an injunction against the heirs and administrators. Decision was reserved.

There was a further rise of 2@3 ⅌ cent. on State, and 1½@2 ⅌ cent. on Railway Stocks yesterday, making for the week an advance of from 5 to 7 ⅌ cent. At the close prices were something weaker, and the general market feverish. New-York Central, 78½@¾ ⅌ cent.

A fair business was transacted in Flour, Wheat and Corn; prices of Flour and Wheat again advanced. Cotton was brisker and dearer. Provisions, Hay, Hops, Leather, Oils, Fish, Metals, Spices, Teas and Whalebone were quiet. Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Whisky, Rice, Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine were inquired for. The Freight engagements were restricted.

Progress of the Rebellion.

Our dispatches this morning add nothing of special importance to the actual movements of the Disunionists in the Southern States. In Georgia some of the Federal arsenals have been seized, and a mob in North Carolina, in defiance of the State authorities, was prepared to follow the example within that State. In Charleston there seems to be a very great eagerness to capture Fort Sumter, but the ways and means of accomplishing that object have not yet been devised. The reported change in the President's purposes towards disunion has created a fresh effervescence throughout the more violent of the Southern States,—but it certainly can lead to nothing more serious than would have taken place without it. The general tone of feeling throughout the country has been immensely improved by the intelligence. The people everywhere feel inspired with fresh courage to confront whatever perils the future may have in store, when they have reason to hope that they will not be deserted by the very men to whom they have intrusted the guardianship of their honor and their rights.

At Washington the belief has gained ground that a conspiracy is actually on foot to seize the Capital. It is stated that a secret organization has been formed, having this for its object,—and that the scheme has active adherents in the adjoining States of Maryland and Virginia. Connected closely with this design is the fierce struggle now going on between the Disunionists and the Union men in Maryland. The object of the former is to coerce Gov. HICKS into calling the Legislature together in extra session, in order that through that body an agitation may be organized which shall throw the State into the hands of the Disunionists. It is resisted with great firmness by Gov. HICKS, who is sustained in his determination by the most influential portion of the community. A letter has been addressed to him by Hon. J. P. KENNEDY and other well-known citizens, urging him not to convene the Legislature until he is satisfied that the honor and interests of the State require it. Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS has written a very strong appeal to his constituents, urging them, by every consideration of interest, of safety and of patriotism, to resist the fatal designs of the Disunionists, and to cling to the Union under all circumstances.

The special object which the Disunionists have in view, in thus concentrating their efforts upon the State of Maryland, is set forth in a letter from a gentleman in high position at Washington, who writes thus to Gov. HICKS:

> "The motive of their labors is this: If they can succeed in bringing Maryland out of the Union, they will inaugurate the new 'Southern Confederacy' *in the present Capitol of the United States*. If this can be accomplished before the 4th of March next, they will succeed *in divesting the North of the seat of Government*, and by retaining in their possession the public buildings and the public archives they hope at once to extort from foreign Governments a recognition not only of their *de facto* but of their *de jure* pretensions.
>
> Such is the scheme. To compass its accomplishment they hope to shake your present wise determination in respect to the assemblage of the Legislature of your State. I have no fears that you will reconsider your resolution, but that you may not be surprised at any amount or degree of enginery which may be brought to bear upon you during the next five or six weeks, I have thought proper to place you in possession of the programme at present proposed to themselves by the Disunionists."

Any attempt that may be made by the Disunionists to seize the Capital at Washington and possess themselves of the archives of the Government, will be resisted by a million of men in arms, if so many should be needed. Upon the very first indication of any such purpose, hundreds of thousands will rush instantly for Washington with arms in their hands from the Northern and Western States. They will wait for no summons—for no organization—for no orders. They *will go*, and expect all these things when they get there. The organization of the militia of the District, which is now going on under the immediate supervision of Gen. SCOTT, will form a nucleus for an army of as many men as can stand upon that ten-miles square.

If the Disunionists desire to put a live coal on the very heart of the American people, for the purpose of testing the strength and fierceness of their patriotism, let them make such an attempt to seize the Capital as is set forth in the paragraph quoted above. They will have no occasion to repeat the experiment.

The Starvation Question.

The Southern Disunion Press persists in encouraging the belief among the people, that they have only to hold on a little while in their Disunion movement, and starvation will do its work among the people of the North. They believe that all our manufacturing establishments are entirely dependent on the Southern supply of cotton,—that shipping cotton constitutes the great bulk of the business of our Northern cities, and that as soon as the laboring portion of all our Northern communities feel the pressure of secession in throwing them out of employment, they will rise in mobs and compel submission to the demands of the South.

A writer in the Charleston *Courier* uses this argument to deter the people of that city from attacking the forts or from precipitating the actual collision to which the Disunion movement must eventually give rise. He says:

> "The Northern people have an enemy at their own doors *who will do our work for us*, if we are not insane enough to take their myrmidons off their hands. 'The winter of their discontent' is but beginning to dawn. They have a long, dark winter, of cold and hunger, impending over their heads; *before it is over, they will have millions of operatives without work, and without bread.*
>
> In all human probability, before another Summer melts their ice-bound hills, *blood—human blood—will have flowed in their streets.* When cold and hunger begin their work, *this deluded rabble will ask alms at the doors of the rich, with pike and firebrand in their hands.* Our Northern enemies will then find that they have business enough to attend to at their own doors, without troubling themselves about keeping forts on Southern soil. 'They have got the wolf by the ears,' and they have a fair prospect of being bit, unless we are charitable enough to take the beast off their hands. *If the North can furnish bread for its paupers for the next five months, well.* If not, their rulers will answer for it in blood. It was simply the want of bread that brought Louis XVI. to the guillotine; and New-York, as well as Paris, can furnish her Theroign de Maricourt, who may sing her *carmagnole* up Broadway with SEWARD'S head upon a pike.
>
> Our Northern enemies are locked up with their million of operatives for the Winter, and *how they are to be kept quiet no man can tell.*"

Perhaps we can enlighten this wiseacre of the South a little on this subject. We have at the North institutions called *Savings Banks*, in which our "operatives,"—not being chattels, but compelled to look out for themselves,—are in the habit of laying up their surplus earnings against a rainy day. These Banks pay a low rate of interest on their deposits and only receive them in small sums, so as to render it certain that they will be used exclusively for the surplus earnings of the laboring poor. Now if our Southern friends will glance at the Bank returns of two of the manufacturing States, in which the greater number of these "paupers" who are to besiege the doors of the rich, and parade Mr. SEWARD'S head on a pike in default of bread, are employed, they will learn how they will probably be "kept quiet."

From the report of the Bank Commissioners of Massachusetts they will learn that in the year 1858 and '59 the Savings Banks of that State had on deposit in the various institutions of this sort, safely invested and paying an interest to the depositors of 6 63-100 per cent., $39,424,418, and that this sum was $5,505,447 more than the previous year, or a gain of nearly 17½ per cent. Taking this as a fair increase it would give to the Savings Banks of that State at this time $46,126,579. In a similar report of Connecticut they will find, in 1858 and '59, they had $14,467,270, and adding the Savings Banks and Building Associations together, they have $18,467,273. The same rate of increase would give Connecticut at present $21,596,709. Thus these two States show a net amount on deposit in the Savings Banks of $67,723,288, which will keep the wolf from the door for some time.

Taking these two States as an average of New-England, and it is only a fair one, we shall find they have not less than $135,446,576 laid by as a provision against the fearful contingency upon which our Southern brethren rely for aid and comfort in their scheme of disunion.

We venture to say that the operatives of New-York, New-England and Pennsylvania alone could produce, from their own resources, at ten days' notice, *twice as much money* as all the Southern States, in the event of secession, could raise in a year by taxation, or *borrow* in the markets of the world. And we will furthermore venture the prediction, that if the South persists in its policy of disunion, within one year from this these very "pauper operatives" of the North will be contributing money to relieve the distress of the people in the Southern States. We advise our Southern friends not to place the slightest reliance on their aid in helping forward these schemes of secession. They will make a sad mistake if they forego their military preparations for an hour, in consequence of such expectations as the *Courier's* correspondent holds out to them.

THE QUESTION OF A STATE CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA.—There is one thing to be said in connection with the question of secession, which does not enlist the degree of attention it deserves. Whenever a State Convention assembles, its powers are without restriction. The intent of calling it may have been merely to provide for disunion: but once in session their power is unlimited: they can consider every subject they choose, and take such action as they see fit.

In Virginia the prospect of such a Convention affords to the people of the western part of the State an opportunity for *revising the basis of taxation*, much sooner than they had anticipated. The Stauton *Vindicator*, a Democratic journal of Western Virginia, says:

> "We are in favor of a State Convention, as much to arrange the basis of taxation as to designate the position Virginia is to occupy on the canvas of the 'dissolving view' of the Union. We are glad the leading politicians and papers of the State have unhesitatingly and thoroughly committed themselves to the proposition. We are glad, also, that the movement originated in, and has come from, the *eastern portion of the State*. It is an exhibition on their part of a *willingness to have a fair basis of taxation established*; for, we take it, *they could not have been so short-sighted as not to see that the assembling of a State Convention was but another name for rearranging the mode and manner of levying the taxes of the State.*"

A correspondent of the Alexandria *Gazette*, writing from the County of Marion, under date of Dec. 22, speaks still more strongly on the same subject, as follows:

> "Western Virginia is becoming aroused on the great question of *disunion*. Groaning under a burden of unequal taxation, the people are wide-awake to their interest. The forum of the Legislature at Richmond this winter will present an interesting scene for demanding and conceding rights, long withheld, to the West, and long cherished by our Eastern brethren in their enjoyment. The West is uncompromisingly in favor of the Union, not merely for the sake of the Union, but for the sacred and inestimable rights it guarantees to the people.
>
> If a State Convention is called, the first question to be settled is the *basis of representation*. The West will accept of nothing but the white basis as now represented in the Lower House.
>
> The Convention, when called, must have power to amend the Constitution of the State, at least in that part which *exempts a large portion of the slave property from taxation.*
>
> If delegates are to be appointed to a Southern Convention, those delegates must be appointed by districts, arranged on the basis of the white population of the State.
>
> The obvious justice of these demands must commend them to the approval of all just-thinking men. If our Eastern brethren withhold these rights from the West at *this* juncture, it will take *one hundred thousand bayonets* from a Southern Confederacy to force *Western* Virginia into a union with the *Cotton* States. We want all these questions settled before we join copartners with South Carolina."

On the other hand, politicians in other portions of the State, foreseeing the certainty of an "irrepressible conflict" on these and other subjects of similar interest and importance, object to the meeting of a Convention. A meeting of the people of Rockbridge County, held at Lexington, Va., Dec. 19, adopted the following:

> *Resolved*, That a State Convention is not demanded by the present condition of affairs, and is especially inexpedient in view of the great importance that unity of sentiment and feeling should prevail throughout the whole State on the great question that is now agitating the nation, *and to the exclusion of local questions that must arise before such a Convention.*

This difference of opinion on local issues is by no means confined to Virginia. In North Carolina the same question of a new basis of taxation has for a long time excited a great deal of controversy;—and even in South Carolina special pains have been taken to caution the people against entertaining any discussion whatever on the Slave-trade, or other topics which would certainly give rise to differences and dissensions. All these questions may be postponed for the moment, but they must come up for decision sooner or later.

The Old and New Police.

Mayor WOOD is not pleased with the Metropolitan Police, and makes no effort to conceal his dislike. On the contrary, he is anxious that all the world should know how immeasurably superior he considers his own management of the Old Municipal Police to have been, when contrasted with "the incapacity and mismanagement" of the present Metropolitan system. He thinks the General-Superintendent "sufficiently able and astute" in one breath, while in another every recommendation made by that officer is condemned as the result either of partisanship or inexperience.

To sum up Mayor WOOD'S so-called "reasons" for vetoing the proposed addition of four hundred men to the Police force of this City, would be a difficult task. They are contradictory in every paragraph, and suggest mortification or wounded vanity as the source of this last great mistake in his Honor's policy. Forced to admit the law creating the Metropolitan system to be Constitutional in one line, he denounces it in the next as "a subtle evasion of the fundamental law of the State;" and then, suddenly ascending to the consideration of National affairs, he refuses to sanction the proposed measure, because the present system has for its chief end "to advance the objects of that Party the pernicious errors of which have brought about the deplorable dissensions that now distract and divide our unhappy country!" In other words, the lives and property of the citizens of New-York are to be left without adequate protection, as a punishment to the Republican Party for the crime of having elected the man of their choice to the Presidency.

The Mayor then becomes pathetic over the sorrows of the disbanded municipal policemen, "whose sufferings," he tells us, the present Commissioners have "treated with contemptuous indifference"—quite forgetting to add that the original law creating the Metropolitan District, would have retained every worthy member of the old force in employment, had the men not suffered themselves to be misled by Mayor WOOD into an attitude of open rebellion and resistance against the law itself, and the new organization which it created. He also forgets to say, that the Commissioners have since that time, made it their settled policy to take back into the service, as vacancies occurred, every competent member of the old municipal police who could show good character and desired to be reappointed. It was not the law of which the Mayor complains, that threw any of these men out of the force:—it was the Mayor's own act in arraying them round himself as a personal body-guard in public defiance of their duties and legal obligations.

But the most refreshing part of the Mayor's veto is that in which he denounces the present force as a partisan body—"notoriously a mere political engine." Those who remember what our policemen were under WOOD'S management, must smile at the coolness—to use a mild phrase—of his complaints upon this score. The force, to-day, has in it nearly as many Democrats and Fusionists as it has Republicans; while it might fairly puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to find on the roll-call of the Department as formerly organized, one single man who was not of the "Unterrified" faith and a personal adherent of the Mayor's to boot. Never was witnessed a more thoroughly and desperately partisan organization than that of the Municipal Police of this City at the time of Mayor WOOD'S attempt to stand a siege in the City Hall.

Having given all these purely political reasons for seeking to keep four hundred worthy families out of employment during this season of general distress, his Honor begs the Supervisors to "permit him to state" that he does not allow "political bias, nor the personal feeling that this commission has always evinced," to operate for a moment on his mind. He finally refuses, therefore, to sanction the additional four hundred men, on the rather illogical ground that, even with this increase, each patrolman would still have a length of one mile and one-sixth of a mile to traverse as his post of duty! If this were assigned as cause for demanding that eight hundred men, instead of four hundred, should be added to the force, it would be intelligible enough; but when the Chief Magistrate of the City refuses to increase the police force, on the ground that the men have already more to do than they can possibly manage, however active or diligent,—the logic of the argument begins to cross the borders of the ludicrous.

Whatever may be Mr. WOOD'S opinion, we say, without fear of contradiction, that the present management of the Police Department gives high and just satisfaction to all classes and grades of honest citizens, irrespective of party; and that it is becoming more efficient every day, as the habits of strict discipline enforced by General-Superintendent KENNEDY are making themselves felt throughout the service. Such Democrats as Supervisors PURDY and TWEED, are not likely to indorse any organization "notoriously a mere political engine" of the Republican Party; nor would they be found praising, or even confessing the general efficiency and integrity of the force, if there were any peg of public objection on which opposition could be rested. Mr. WOOD only makes himself contemptible by pouring forth such tirades of personal chagrin and disappointment, as his "reasons" for vetoing a measure only obnoxious to his own vanity and thirst of power.

Criminals at Large.

It has long been the custom of Judges in our criminal Courts to suspend sentence in those cases where the prisoner, though legally convicted, is yet, in view of palliating circumstances, or on some other ground, morally innocent. That the exercise of such a prerogative of the Court, when regulated by the discretion of an upright and intelligent Judge, may sometimes better conduce to the ends of justice than an inflexible adherence to the line of judicial duty as prescribed by the laws creating the Court, may not, perhaps, be successfully denied. There can be no dispute, however, that when Judges, elected as they often are, by the acclaim of bar-room rabbles, are allowed to relieve from the penalty of the law any partisan or friend who happens to be convicted before them, without accountability to any quarter for the motive of their action, there is, to say the least, great danger to the permanence of those barriers by which the genius of our laws seeks to restrain the judicial tribunals from every legislative or executive act.

Judge BALCOM, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, a few days ago, declared that neither in his own opinion nor in that of several Justices of the same bench, whom he had consulted, was there any legal authority for the exercise of this *quasi* pardoning power by the Court. It exists, if at all, by the force of a custom, which there can be little question, would be oftener "honored in the breach than the observance." It is certainly an anomaly in the constitution of laws, if any mediate department of Government may, by mere refusal to act in particular instances, prevent the possibility of other branches executing their legitimate duties. If the Court may refuse to sentence, why may not the jury see fit to find a verdict or not at its option; or the officer use his own discretion in committing to prison, or setting free a prisoner who has been sentenced upon a verdict found?

In the inferior Courts, where the Judges constitute both bench and jury, there may perhaps be some excuse for the exercise of a somewhat liberal discretion in inflicting or withholding punishment for light offences. In the Special Sessions, at which three Justices preside, it sometimes happens that a prisoner is convicted by only a majority of the Court, while the dissenting Judge persists in believing him innocent. A conviction, under such circumstances, therefore, differing so much from a jury verdict—in rendering which the jurors must be *unanimous*—would seem to have some claim for greater leniency in the enforcement of a penalty, than a conviction had in a different tribunal. Yet, even in that Court, the Justices who preside this month have determined to suspend no sentences; but when the offence of which a prisoner is convicted is very trivial, a light fine or brief imprisonment will be imposed.

In felony cases, no Judge should have the power of suspending sentence under any circumstances. And if in the minor Courts, for the trial of misdemeanors, a different course is desirable, the suspending power should be regulated by a definite statute, in such a manner as to put an end to its irresponsible exercise, for the immunity of offences committed by men of political influence or friends of the Court. Among the changes which will doubtless be made in the criminal laws by the Legislature just assembled, it is to be hoped that a reform of the abuse to which we have referred may find a place.

DISUNION AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.—We have insisted from the beginning that one of the prominent motives for disunion, with the leading conspirators at the South, was a desire to reopen the Slave-trade. This has been vehemently denied by many Southern journals, and is generally discredited by the Northern Democratic Press. But incidents occur now and then which tend to confirm it.

We observe that when the ordinance of secession was presented for signature in the South Carolina Convention, Mr. SPRATT was received with great applause when he came forward to sign;—and a Southern journalist says it was on account of his conspicuous and zealous advocacy of the reopening of the Slave-trade. The same paper adds:

> "The well-known opinions of this gentleman give a peculiar significance to the applause which greeted his signature of the 'ordinance.' It may possibly indicate a public opinion in favor of the Slave-trade, which will go far to reopen it for the States which secede.
>
> In regard to this matter, however, it is proper to say that the *large planters* throughout this State are *not* in favor of Mr. SPRATT'S plan. The reason is obvious, as it is plain the importation of slaves will bring down the value of their present property. The class of people who mostly favor the reopening of the trade are the *poor whites*, who could, were negroes cheap, buy land on credit, and open plantations at once."

Precisely!—And it is the "*poor whites*" who are to-day the most clamorous advocates of secession in the Southern States. South Carolina is *under the complete control* of this most ignorant, most degraded, and most reckless portion of her population. Paris, during the French Revolution, was not more completely under the domination of the mob than is the City of Charleston to-day. A great many persons at the North have been made to believe, by the notorious Helper book and similar publications, that the "poor whites" of the South were hostile to Slavery, and would on the first opportunity, take sides against the Slaveholding class. We do not place the slightest faith in this view of the case. It rests on the same misconception of the relations of different classes of Society, which leads Southern men now to look upon the laboring class at the North as ready to rise and plunder the rich. In this country every poor man expects to become rich,—and he is interested, therefore, in maintaining the safeguards of property. In the South every "poor white" hopes at some day to own negroes; this is the ideal of social happiness and prosperity which he forms from observation and experience. He becomes, therefore, one of that most troublesome and unmanageable class of people—an over-zealous, super-serviceable partisan; and he damages the slaveholding interest a great deal more than he helps it.

The planters and substantial property holders of the South are to-day the sport and victims of the "poor white" class. They are yielding to their dictation partly because they are afraid to resist them, and partly because they hope to restrain and guide them. If they fail to do this now, they will never regain the ascendency, but will become utterly helpless in their hands.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.—Some discussion has arisen in the public Press concerning the meaning and intent of the Republican Chicago platform in regard to the Congressional prohibition of Slavery in the Territories. It arose from the publication in the *Tribune*, some days since, of a paragraph announcing that Mr. LINCOLN would adhere strictly to that platform. Upon this the Cincinnati *Commercial* states that the platform was designedly framed so as not to commit the party to the Congressional prohibition of Slavery, but to leave its action open to the principle of absolute non-intervention. The *Commercial* adds:

> "Mr. GREELEY, of the *Tribune*, knows, of his own certain knowledge, as Mr. BARRETT, of the *Gazette* knows, that the Chicago Platform was framed with a view *to recognize the admissibility of the doctrine of absolute non-intervention*. And yet the *Tribune* makes a publication, which is understood by millions to mean that Mr. LINCOLN will insist that Congress shall prohibit Slavery in the Territories. Mr. GREELEY labored assiduously, in the Committee on Resolutions, *to give the absolute non-intervention idea unequivocal expression*. On behalf of the delegation from Oregon he submitted to the Committee on Resolutions the following, designed to cover the Territorial question.
>
> *Resolved*, That holding liberty to be the natural birthright of every human being, we maintain that Slavery can only exist where it has been previously established by laws constitutionally enacted; and we are inflexibly opposed to its establishment in the Territories by legislative, executive or judicial intervention.
>
> This, though a little awkward in phraseology, is very artfully constructed. It will be observed that it is not affirmed that the people of a Territory may not *establish* Slavery. Before Mr. GREELEY proceeds to talk of squaring principles with the Chicago Platform, it might be well for him to square the platform according to his recollections."

Whatever may have been the necessities of the country ten years, or even four years ago, it is now generally conceded that no Congressional action whatever is required on this subject. While the great body of the Republicans—indeed, the great mass of the people in the Northern States, and a very large portion of the South, believe that Congress has the power to legislate for the Territories upon this as upon all other subjects, very few deem it either necessary or expedient that this power should now be exercised. The condition of all the Territories now belonging to the Union is fixed,—and the general inclination of the public is against disturbing it.

Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

It seems to be certain that Mr. LINCOLN has tendered places in his Cabinet to EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, and Senator CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, and that both these invitations have been accepted.

We have reason to believe that he has also tendered the post of Secretary of State to Senator SEWARD, and that it is likely to be accepted. Our information upon this point, however, is not positive.

If three places have thus been filled, it may fairly be presumed that three others will be tendered to Union men in the Southern States.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—There is no delusion more common with managers than that which suggests a cheerful entertainment for times of trouble and sore distress. If at the present moment a drama could be constructed in which were depicted the sternest features of ruin, it would undoubtedly meet with a prodigious reception. The coldest Winter is the best time for bringing out the "Sea of Ice;" there is nothing refreshing in the piece when the thermometer ranges above ninety. So with the dismal dish called "Pauline," the right moment is the one when mistrust prevails, and genuine smiles are as scarce as honest Cabinet Ministers. In the matter of fun your public requires to be poked in the ribs in a very circumspect manner, and the chances are about equally balanced at all times whether he will take it as a joke and laugh, or account it an affront and pass on. There is only one thing absolutely certain, and that is that the theory which suggests a light and cheerful piece in dull times is wrong. When affairs are wearing a perplexed look, managers would do well to furbish up their mimic horrors, for the public mind will be ready to receive them. A ghost story is never so delicious as when the surrounding gloom prevents our recognizing the faces of our friends.

The interest of "Pauline" lies mainly in the construction of the piece, and the sort of mystery which surrounds the principal character, who is a criminal of the deepest dye, but booted and mustachioed and "high-toned," as the country papers would say of a defaulting official. In excellent contrast to this uxorious, unwholesome and unconscionable gentleman, is the fresh and innocent heroine, *Pauline*, and a domestic group of true Parisian agreeableness. Without being overweighted the piece is sufficiently supplied with characters and moves quickly and well.

It is only at Wallack's Theatre that such a play can be seen to advantage; almost at any other theatre the character of *Horace* would sink to the level of a throat-cutting foot-pad. Mr. LESTER makes him a gentleman of leisure, who devotes his spare moments to the elegant recreations of carding, courting and knifing. There is nothing to admire in such an individuality, except its consistency and freedom from exaggeration. These were notable. Mrs. HOEY, as the fair and unhappy *Pauline*, left absolutely nothing to be desired. In her hands even the intolerable tiger narrative of the first act became interesting. The other parts were nicely filled, and the play achieved a success. It will corroborate the theory with which we opened, to state that the attendance was very good, and better than at any other house in the City, with the exception, perhaps, of Niblo's.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—If all those who boast of the superiority of the French school of acting over the English, would but lend their aid to Mr. BERTRAND'S praiseworthy effort to establish a French Theatre, the small theatre at No. 585 Broadway, which was reopened last night would be sadly too diminutive for the multitudinous host. As it is we are glad to perceive that the encouragement to the undertaking has been sufficient to secure for us at least a better company if not a better theatre than we have yet had. This, we believe, is the principal fact to be recorded of the last night's proceedings, for a full blooded five-act piece like "Adrianne Lecouvreur," can scarcely be seen to advantage on a small stage. It is true that it depends almost entirely on two characters—the heroine and *Maurice*—but, however calmly conscious a person may be of this fact, there is a sense of restraint in seeing the field of operations limited to a chamber the proportions of which may be measured in a hop, skip and jump. High comedy, as we presume this is intended to be, demands space, for without it there can be no ocular impression of ease and quiet personal importance. The piece itself was respectably played. Mme. DUSSAULT, who was the heroine, appears to be thoroughly familiar with the business, and—may we add?—the traditions of the stage. She is a good elocutionist of the French school: sings a word where it is better to sing it than to speak it; gives an astonishing amount of importance to sentences that mean nothing, and generally impresses you with a sense of extreme elaborateness. Her appearance is pleasing, and her temperament intellectual, but her acting—as will appear by our remarks—slightly *rococo* and overwrought. Time, probably, will tone it down. Mr. HUBERT, who played the part of *Maurice*, displayed several qualities of a serviceable actor; notably, an easy and unembarrassed bearing. We were, however, unable to detect any importantly salient point in the gentleman's performance. M. DUSSAULT, the *jeune premier*, was evidently overweighted in the part of the *Abbé*, and could not help conveying some of his heaviness to the audience. The old hands, it seems to us, came off best, Messrs. BERTRAND and LORET being excellent. We hope that the laurels may be more equally distributed on some future occasion. In the meantime we have no hesitation in saying that the company, with the additions, is stronger and better this season than it has ever been before.

The next performance will take place on Saturday.

CORRECTION.—We are requested to state that Dr. J. G. SEWALL, of No. 234 West Thirtieth-street, is not the Dr. SEWALL whose remarks at a meeting of the Sanitary Association were referred to in the TIMES of Saturday last.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Long Recess—Extension of the Chenango Canal—Abolition of Capital Punishment—Bridge Across the Harlem River—Divorce Made Easy—Female College—Protection of Lessees of Wharves—The Weather, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1860.

It was an "unco' short story" in both Houses to-day. Concluding aforehand that the Legislature should adjourn over until Monday, naturally members were anxious to cut short the session, so as to make ready for the departing trains of to-day.

In the Senate there were admonitions of much work.

Father TRUMAN, the Hessian of the Senate, introduced his famous project for extending the Chenango Canal. He pressed it last year, but without much success. The old fellow is such a bear on all but his own projects, that his colleagues never go with him, except when he is pitching into some ancient abuse. He can generally knock a claim bill higher than Gilderoy's kite, but he is never successful when he attempts to push the fingers of his own constituency into the public treasury.

The abolition of capital punishment was attempted last Winter—the Legislature very firmly deciding that, unless upon a special verdict of the jury, there should be no hanging by the neck until you were dead, dead, dead. This was, as you have my opinion, all very well, and the people readily sanctioned the innovation. But the Judges, as a general thing, were against it, and it is a poor Court now-a-days that cannot nullify a statute, or a whole book of enactments for that matter. The Judges very gravely decided that there was to be no hanging, and so made ridiculous the new statute, and null and void the old one. The Governor calls the attention of the Legislature to the existing state of things, and asks to have the Legislature remodel the statutes so as to have the code harmonize. This morning we have an attempt to conform to the Executive wish, being a proposition from Senator GOSS to repeal the law of last Winter, and to reenact the old law.

Senator COLVIN introduced a bill this morning that is very short—only so much as this;

"SEC. 1. In the trial of all prosecutions or indictments for crime, the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact."

The bar will probably be able to determine what is the effect of these few lines. I suspect that if the mover were interrogated, and answered, that you would discover the proposed law to bear some reference to a contingency that may arise before the Anti-Rent imbroglio is finally settled.

Senator MURPHY gives notice of a bill to regulate the construction of the bridge over the Harlem River. This refers to the "job" which was exposed in the TIMES a month or two ago. It is one of Mayor WOOD's pets. The plan adopted, it appears, somewhat obstructs the navigation of the Harlem River, and the design of Senator MURPHY's bill is to prevent it.

Senator ROBERTSON gives notice of a bill to authorize the Judges of the Supreme Court of the First District to appoint a score or two of retainers, and body-guards and waiters upon the pleasure of the Court.

Divorce made easy is the proper appellation of a bill introduced by Senator RAMSEY. It provides as a ground for divorce.

1. Willful abandonment for the period of three year.

2. Cruel and inhuman treatment for the term of one year.

Parties supplicating mercy under these beneficent provisions, are to have been at least five years resident in the State. How many do you imagine there are in the State that would think themselves entitled to resume their individual sovereignty under subdivision 2 of the proposed enactments; how many martyred wives would it let loose from brutes of husbands? I tremble to think of the lengthening line of angelic women that might be forced from their bonds through the timely interposition of Senator RAMSEY's statute. What a millenium of blissful enjoyment must follow in the wake of that "second cause of action." With that impending, what husband would dare to deny "loves of bonnets," and "such beautiful silks," to say nothing of silken purses plethoric with fine money? Ought not the milliners and jobbers of Broadway promptly to enlist the sympathies of the lobby in behalf of a bill that, in the hands of the dear creatures, would be so potent to enforce liberal expenditures?

What do you think of a Woman's College? And, why not? After Allopathic and Homœopathic, and Hydropathic, and patent pill colleges and universities, and all that sort of thing, why not let the girls have one? Sure enough, why not? For the life of me, I don't discover any very valid objection. But, objection or no objection, the thing is to be. By a bill introduced this morning, Matthew Vassar, Ira Harris, William Kelly, E. L. Magoon, James Harper, B. J. Lossing, S. F. B. Morse, and a dozen or more other gentlemen among the knowing and the known, are authorized to be the body corporate of a Female College. The said College is to have full power to educate feminines and to grant them sheep-skins, the same as any other College is authorized and wont to do. By the final provisions of the bill, the new College is authorized to receive and hold such real estate as MATHEW VASSAR, of Poughkeepsie, may by will donate to it. Mr. VASSAR, you will recognize as the famous beer brewer of Poughkeepsie. He has thrived, and so wants to perpetuate his memory. He will probably endow the Female College with a goodly portion of this world's goods.

Senator FIERO gives notice of a bill to protect those having wharves from the extortions of the Harbor-masters, wharfingers, etc., etc.

Except some little discussion about a small "spoils of office," and about the reference of some ancient and frosty claim bills, the proceedings of the Senate were not of special interest.

Yes, too, I forgot to mention that notice was given of "a bill to annul the Code of Procedure." That monument of legal lore is already so riddled, that I wonder whereon is to be hitched another amendment. Certainly, but little of the great original remains. Perhaps the amendments are now to be amended.

The Assembly initiated a goodly number of new propositions—or, rather gave notice to that effect. You will see among them a few old faces—a few that are striking matters, and a few that are new.

The weather is decidedly winterish. Snow fell last night to the depth of five or six inches. This gives glorious sleighing, to say nothing of slippery sidewalks, and rare chances for broken legs, and fractured skulls, and bumped noses, and all the other ills that follow in the wake of these falling snow-flakes.

LEO.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The Democratic members of the Senate and Assembly met this morning in caucus. Secretary of State JONES, Judge PARKER and CALVERT COMSTOCK, of the *Atlas and Argus*, were present by invitation. Mr. VARIAN, of New-York, presided, and Mr. TOWNSEND, of Kings, acted as Secretary. After a full interchange of views, it was resolved unanimously to support the resolutions introduced by Mr. ROBINSON, embracing the proposition originally suggested by the *Atlas and Argus*, for a settlement of the exciting agitation, by the admission of the whole remaining Territory, after Kansas shall come into the Union as two great States.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Notices were given by Mr. FIERO of a bill to regulate steamboat piers in the City of New-York; by Mr. LAWRENCE, to repeal the Sunday law.

Bills were introduced by Mr. GOSS to repeal the act of last session relative to Capital Punishment; also, conferring on Boards of Supervisors powers of local legislation; by Mr. COLVIN, a bill declaratory of the rights of a jury in criminal trials, providing that in the trial of all prosecutions or indictments for crime the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts; by Mr. LAWRENCE, repealing the act authorizing the sale of the West Washington Market to the Corporation of the City of New-York; by Mr. TRUMAN, to provide for the completion and extension of the Chenango Canal; by Mr. RAMSEY, to amend the law of divorce, by allowing divorces, where persons resided in the State five years, for three years' willful desertion and for cruel and inhuman treatment for one year.

ASSEMBLY.

The Governor's Message was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and progress was reported without debate.

The annual report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners was presented, the principal features of which are alluded to in the Governor's Message.

The Comptroller sent in his annual report.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. ANDERSON, to divide the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn.

By Mr. TOWNSEND, to repeal the Personal Liberty Law of 1840, and to revise the then existing statutes.

By Mr. CAMP, to repeal the Usury Laws, so far as they relate to the City of New-York.

By Mr. CRAFT, to reorganize the New-York Fire Department.

By Mr. DAVIS—To divide Steuben County into three Judicial Districts.

Mr. BARKER introduced the first bill of the session—a bill providing for the extension of the Chenango Canal.

Mr. ROBINSON's resolution to divide all the territory belonging to the United States into two great States was called up, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FISH offered concurrent resolutions, so as to insure the more certain punishment of bribery at elections. Laid over.

Both Houses have adjourned till 7½ o'clock on Monday evening.

Indian Troubles in Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 3.

Advices from Texas state that Gen. HOUSTON is preparing actively for the defence of the frontier of that State against the Indians.

Cincinnati City Bonds.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The city authorities give notice that they propose to redeem $300,000 worth of the City Bonds issued to the Little Miami Railroad, and also the Whitewater Canal and the Water Works Bonds. None of these bonds are due, but this amount having accumulated in the sinking fund and the treasury, the city deemed it wise to redeem its indebtedness.

The Anderson Fugitive Case.

HAMILTON, C. W., Thursday, Jan. 3.

A large meeting was held last night in relation to the Fugitive Slave case of ANDERSON. Speeches were made justifying ANDERSON's escape, and resolutions were adopted to use every exertion to prevent his rendition.

Sinking of a Western Steamer.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The Memphis steamer *A. H. Levier*, sunk Sunday night near Pine Bluff. No lives lost.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE MAYOR VETOES THE BILL INCREASING THE POLICE FORCE.

At the regular meeting of this Board yesterday, the following veto from the Mayor was received and read:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1861.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: The resolution passed by your honorable body, providing for a further increase of 400 in that portion of the Metropolitan Police force attached to this City and paid from its Treasury, is herewith returned, with my objections.

It is but proper to state that I consider the creation of the Commission at the head of the Metropolitan Police force such as to confer no especial claim to favor of the people of this City and county, nor has the conduct of a majority of its members hitherto worn any better title to their respect. Though decided to be not forbidden by the letter of the Constitution, the statute under which the Police organization took effect, was regarded as a subtle evasion of the fundamental law of the State. It is generally considered to be an invasion of the principle of local government, and has been fastened on our citizens without their consent and in defiance of their distinctly expressed wishes.

Its course has been answerable to its beginning. At first it assumed the garb of neutrality, stealthily changing more and more decidedly in partisanship until now it is notoriously a mere political engine. Its chief end is to advance the objects of that party, the pernicious errors of which have brought about the deplorable dissensions that now distract and divide our unhappy country.

The business of sustaining, at this important point, against an overwhelming popular majority, the interests of its party, has been remorselessly pursued. When the personal animosity had been gratified that led to the reconstruction of the Police Department, I vainly hoped that the Commissioners would have exhibited some generous feeling towards the members of the old Police force, than whom no more worthy and deserving a class can be found in our community. Their sufferings have been treated with contemptuous indifference, and though the Court of Appeals has, in view of the irregularities in the proceedings taken against them, pronounced a judgment that they are still policemen, the Commission is unmoved by considerations either of sympathy or justice. Every act is tinctured by intense political partiality. It was given out originally by the advocates of the change that the Commission was to be politically neutral. Your honorable body can appreciate whether the promises thus extended have been fulfilled.

Permit me, however, to state that I would not allow the political bias, nor the personal feeling that this Commission has always evinced to operate a moment on my mind, if I had the least reason to believe that the proposed increase would remove the acknowledged inefficiency of the force. The protection of the lives and property of my fellow-citizens is to me the paramount consideration.

The Board of Police Commissioners have now a body of men under their command of 1,400, and confess their inability to perform the duty required of them. With feelings of pride I compare this result with the acknowledged efficiency, discipline and economical administration of the previous Police organization. With two-thirds of the present number, and at an expense of about $800,000 for the year, the City was guarded in a manner which elicited general commendation, and the Police of New-York was considered a model of discipline and excellence.

The extravagance of the present management has run up the expense for the present year to $1,261,992; and including the expense of Station-houses and other items thrown on the City, is not far from $1,500,000. The present addition would swell the gross expenditure to near two millions.

Estimating the mileage of streets at 800, if 1,400 can only supply one policeman to patrol 1¼ miles, the contemplated increase will only reduce this length to 1 1-6th miles. The inefficiency of the force, I am convinced, depends not on the want of men, but on the incapacity and mismanagement of the direction, and the large number of persons attached to the force as the means of compensating them for other services than those belonging to their official duties. This conclusion is strengthened by the fact that the Executive head of the Department, though sufficiently able and astute, has had no previous experience in the peculiar and important branch of the public service to which he has been called.

In my judgment the heavy addition to the burdens of taxation involved in the passage of the resolution, will contribute but little to the efficiency of the force from radical defects in its management, and I, therefore, return the same for your consideration.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Mr. BLUNT moved that the message be received, and printed in the minutes.

Mr. PURDY said that he differed with the Mayor in regard to the efficiency of the Police Department; he was opposed to the construction of the Commission, and was sorry that it had been made so partisan in its character, but he was compelled to admit that the present Police was an improvement over the one that it superseded, both in character and efficiency. The present Chief of Police was one of the ablest and most efficient men in the City, and the Chairman of the Police Commission was an honorable and trustworthy man.

Mr. BLUNT did not think that now was the time to discuss this communication; at the proper time he would be prepared to show that it contained nothing but falsehood from beginning to end.

Mr. DAVIS thought that the objections urged by the Mayor did not touch the point at issue so far as this Board was concerned. The reasons which influenced this Board in increasing the police force, were the absolute necessity of such increase to the lives and property of the citizens. These reasons were not controverted by the Mayor; on the contrary, they were virtually admitted, but the veto was based on general objections to the partisan character of the Police Commission.

The motion of Supervisor BLUNT was carried, and the message was also ordered to be printed in two or three minor newspapers as an advertisement.

After some routine business, the Board adjourned to Friday, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

QUARANTINE LEGISLATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, the President, PELETIAH PERIT, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Chamber:

Wm. A. Crocker, Wm. C. Langley, Benjamin F. Manierre, Isaac M. Upton, Robert T. Underwood.

WM. NELSON was elected a member of the Committee on Arbitration, in place of S. D. BABCOCK.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, from the delegation of the Chamber, appointed at the June meeting to attend the National Quarantine Convention at Boston, stated that he alone, of the six delegates appointed, attended the Convention. He regretted this, because the subjects there discussed were of considerable importance to commerce generally. The Convention was composed of delegates from several Atlantic and several Gulf States, and confirmed by its action that of the previous Convention in New-York. The report had been printed in pamphlet form, and he (Mr. WETMORE) would lay a copy of it on the table. It was the intention of the Committee having charge of the matter to furnish copies of the regulations to every city where commercial business was prosecuted, to which they could have access, in the country. These regulations were only national now, but would become international. Another meeting of that Convention would be held in Cincinnati, in the month of May next. He would offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Quarantine inquire and report to the Chamber what legislation is necessary in regard to the question of quarantine as presented by the Governor in his annual message to the Legislature

Those who had read the Governor's Message must have observed the great stress laid upon the mention of quarantine, and he thought the time had come when the Chamber should take ground upon that question. While the State Government enjoyed the privilege of appointing the Quarantine officers, and other emoluments arising from it, they neglected last year to make an appropriation, upon the ground, as has since come to light, that the City of New-York should be compelled to support the Quarantine establishment. This he regarded as a one-sided bargain, and thought that if the City refused to do anything, the Chamber should take the matter in hand.

ROYAL PHELPS seconded the motion, and in a few remarks supported its object.

Mr. WETMORE's resolution was adopted.

MATTHEW MAURY called the attention of the Chamber to the question of a Time and Weather Observatory, saying that as neither the Committee nor the Chamber had acted upon the measure which he had already proposed, he would ask for an appropriation of $200 to aid in the purchase of proper apparatus for testing chronometers, and offered a resolution to that effect, which was opposed by Messrs. MARSHALL, BLUNT, and others, and was lost.

Ezra R. Goodrich and Charles E. Hill were nominated as members, to be balloted for at the next regular meeting of the Chamber.

The Chamber then adjourned.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The following contracts were awarded Wednesday in the office of the Street Commissioner: Flagging, &c., in Tenth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway, nine bids, awarded to John McGrane, at $6,191, time ninety days, sureties Saml. Cochran and Thomas Doyle, in $6,000 each. Regulating and grading Fifty-sixth street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, eight bids, awarded to Jeremiah Crowley, at $4,762, time 104 days, sureties Edmund Connelly and Thomas Callaghan, in $2,000 each. Regulating and grading Fifty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River, four bids, awarded to John G. Mastersen, at $2,864, time seven months, sureties Terence McGuire and Peter Mastersen, in $1,600 each. Regulating, &c., Forty-ninth-street, from First to Third-avenue, four bids, awarded to John McGrane, at $1,937 75, time thirty days, sureties John Doyle and Saml. Cochran, in $1,500 each. No award made for repairing and reglazing public lamps.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on Thursday at a house in One Hundred and Tenth-street, near Third-avenue, upon the body of MARY FINNEGAN, a child one year old, who died from burns received on the 31st ult., when her clothes caught fire from a stove. Verdict, "accidental death." The same Coroner held an inquest upon the body of ARTHUR DONNELLY, a native of Ireland, 37 years of age, who was suffocated by a bank of earth which fell upon him while he was at work in Fourth-avenue, near Forty-seventh-street....Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest at No. 152 West Seventeenth-street, upon the body of CATHARINE BRADLEY, a child 5 years old, who died from burns received by her clothes catching fire from a stove while she was alone in the room....Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at No. 477 Cherry-street, upon the body of PHILIP DILLON, an infant who, on New-Year's night, was accidentally suffocated while in bed with its mother. The same Coroner held an inquest at No. 130 Broome street, upon the body of BARBARA KLUG, a child six weeks old, who was suffocated by being overlaid by its nurse. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered in each case.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB.—The Republican Central Club held a meeting last evening at their rooms, No. 814 Broadway, Dr. HIBBARD in the Chair. Several new members were admitted, and a resolution was finally adopted to admit all the members who belonged to the Campaign Club upon the payment of the usual initiation fee. A resolution was adopted recommending the formation of Assembly District Clubs, each of which should be entitled to be represented by five delegates in the Central Club, to be admitted without fee. Dr. GIRVAN was appointed temporary Treasurer. Mr. GOULD introduced a series of resolutions, applauding the conduct of Maj. ANDERSON; congratulating the country upon the presence at the seat of Government of Gen. SCOTT, and his efficient course for the preservation of the country; and expressing a strong hope that the Republicans in Congress would yield nothing whatever to the impious demands of the Slave power. The resolutions were received with much favor, and referred to a select Committee of five.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE—ORGANIZATION FOR 1861.—The newly-elected members of the Tammany Hall General Committee met last evening, for the purpose of organizing for 1861. J. W. CHANLER, Esq., was chosen temporary Chairman, and Messrs. E. C. MCCONNELL and JOHN HARDY, Secretaries. Contesting Delegations appeared from the First, Eighth, Eleventh, Fourteenth and Eighteenth Wards. The meeting decided to hear one upon each side of the contesting Delegations. It was quite late before the three contesting Delegations from the First Ward had been heard, and then a compromise was decided upon, and an equal number from each Delegation was accepted. It was expected that the remaining Wards would be settled in the same way. There was a large lobby attendance, but no disturbance worthy of mention occurred.

BARNUM AND THE CRISIS—NATIVE AFRICANS.—The Prince of showmen having an eye to the prime cause of our national woes—the Africans—has imported five specimens of the native tribes of South Africa—a Hottentot, Kaffir, Bushman Zulu, and Fingo, who daily exhibit at the Museum their national peculiarities of dress, war songs and dances, festival chaunts, and other grotesque performances. Their identity is established beyond the shadow of a doubt by the highest ethnological authority. Not the least interesting feature of their exhibition is the attendant lectures of their exhibitor, Prof. CALDICOTT—himself born in Kaffraria, of English parents, and a resident of that country for 24 years. The Africans have already picked up a smattering of our tongue, and amuse the youngsters amazingly by their attempts at speaking the languages. They can likewise tell a "Lincoln Man."

RESUSCITATED REPEAL.—In compliance with a call issued by some of our Irish fellow-citizens, a private meeting was held last night, at which a series of resolutions were adopted, declaratory of the right of Ireland to select her own form of Government and pass her own laws. For the purpose of lending encouragement to this movement, which has been recently inaugurated in Ireland, a Committee of Conference was appointed, with instructions to arrange all the preliminaries for a large mass meeting, whose avowed purpose it shall be to promote the cause in question.

FAIR FOR THE CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION IN MOTT-STREET.—The Church and schools of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the Sixth Ward are being aided by a ladies' fair, which is now open at the school-room in the street just named. The social wants of the community, in whose behalf this fair is held, should enlist the sympathy of every one who recognises the pressure of want or the claims of charity.

The Courtmartial of Col. Corcoran.

THE ANSWER OF JUDGE ADVOCATE MEAD TO THE PLEA IN BAR.

The Court for the purpose of trying Col. CORCORAN, of the 69th Regiment, who is charged with disobedience of orders in refusing to parade at the reception of the Prince of Wales, was to have met at the Arsenal in White-street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At that hour there were present Brigadier-Gen. SPICER, Col. POSTLY, Judge Advocate MEAD, Col. GEO. W. MORELL, the complainant, Col. CORCORAN, the accused, and his counsel, RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., besides a room-full of spectators, mainly friends of the accused. Half an hour was lost in waiting for Col. PINCKNEY, the third member of the Court. Col. PINCKNEY at length arrived, and the record of proceedings already taken was read.

The Judge-Advocate, Col. MEAD, then proceeded to read his reply to the argument of the accused on his plea in bar. He denied the position assumed by the accused, that no parades could be ordered by the Commander-in-Chief except for improvement, instruction, discipline and the emergency of the State. He claimed that there was no law prohibiting the Commander-in-Chief calling out the Division at his discretion, and the argument that that power might be abused could not affect its existence. The unwritten law of military custom sanctioned the calling out of the Division for other purposes than those mentioned by the accused. He claimed that the framing of the law of 1858 was such as to favor the idea that the First Division was governed by this military usage, and cited a large number of parades for public receptions and celebrations, aside from the purposes alleged by the accused to be those of the only legal parades. The objection that the power of the Commander-in-Chief might be abused, would apply equally to any office where power is conferred. The exercise of such discretionary power would tend greatly to international courtesy, as was shown in the present case. As to the objection that the Prince of Wales was not known by that title in this country, it was replied that he was recognized by that title by the President of the United States, and public honors were directed to be paid to him in that capacity, while the people in their sovereign capacity alike received him by that title. The Judge-Advocate was of the opinion that the orders of Major General SANDFORD, which Col. CORCORAN is charged with disobeying, were perfectly legal and proper.

The accused, requiring time to consider as to whether any reply would be necessary on his part, the Court adjourned until next Tuesday.

An Abandoned Vessel Saved.

The steam-tug *R. L. Mabey*, when coming up the Lower Bay yesterday morning, saw the schooner *F. J. Brognard*, of New York, ashore on the west bank, and abandoned. The men on the tug saw the captain and crew leave her, and land on Staten Island shore. They went to them, and offered to carry them back, and tow the vessel off the bank. The captain refused to have anything more to do with her. The tug then went to the schooner, and, after placing two men on board, took her in tow, and docked her at Pier No. 33 North River. She has her counter stove in about the rudder-hole, and is leaking badly. She is supposed to be from Philadelphia, and is loaded with coal.

Emigration to Hayti.

SAILING OF THE JENET KEDSTONE.

The schooner *Janet Kedstone*, Capt. WM. CLARK left this port on Wednesday for Port-au-Prince, having on board fifty-six emigrants, who go out under the auspices of the Boston Bureau of Emigration, which has recently been organized by Mr. JAMES REDPATH, of Boston. Rev. H. H. GARNET is the agent in this City. The passengers are from Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Canada. It is stipulated with the Haytian Government that each emigrant shall have a free passage, and on arrival in the republic, a farm of 16 acres of land. Each party carries out agricultural and household implements, and those who may be too poor to purchase these are supplied by the agent. These emigrants appear to possess intelligence and other qualities which must render them a valuable accession to the Republic, and open for them the road to success. Previous to sailing, after the passengers had assembled on board, they were addressed by Rev. Mr. GARNET and Rev. Mr. LEWIS, who also offered prayer for their safety and future success. The vessel was towed into the stream amid the cheers and expression of good wishes from their friends. The *Janet Kedstone* is a schooner of 200 tons register, and is fitted up with comfortable accommodations for the passengers.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Thurlow Weed, of Albany, and A. B. Dickinson, of New-York; Richard Estabrook, of Pennsylvania; E. C. Litchfield, of New-York, and E. P. Williams, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Hon. H. T. Knight, of Massachusetts; D. T. Vail, of Troy; C. Medina and P. Medina, of Costa Rica, and H. Farnham, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

E. R. Madge and Samuel Payson, of Boston; Dr. L. D. Doar, Dr. E. G. Parker, Dr. H. B. Holbeck, and Dr. J. P. King, of Charleston, S. C., and T. Cactole, and A. P. de Sinechia, from London, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. C. A. Phelps, of Boston; C. A. Washburn, of San Francisco; J. H. Goodwin, of Ohio, and T. Barker and J. M. Guthrie, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Zadock Pratt and lady, of Prattsville, and S. McFarlan, of Philadelphia, are at the Union-place Hotel.

Major Sellover, of San Francisco; Dr. Phillips, of London, and C. Parker, of Meriden, are at the Lafarge House.

Antonio Colleja, of Cuba; and Signora Elena and mother, from Brazil, are at the Hotel Diaz.

NATIONAL BALL.—It will be seen by a notice in another column, that the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel propose to celebrate the battle of New-Orleans on the 8th inst., by a grand National Ball, which will be given at their house, under the auspices of a number of well-known citizens. This is a public-spirited and patriotic movement on their part, and should be responded to in a corresponding spirit by the public.

New Restaurant and Lunch Room for LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—J. H. BAKER has just opened his new restaurant and lunch room, in the new building, No. 125 Grand-st., one door East of Broadway, and adjoining Singer's Sewing Machine establishment. Every article in the eating department will be SERVED UP IN THE BEST STYLE, and will be of THE BEST our markets produce. A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY is connected with the above, where at all times can be found CAKES, PIES, FANCY CAKES, &c., &c.; thus combining two distinct departments in one.

J. H. BAKER,
No. 125 Grand-st., and No. 34 John-st.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Steele's Patent Feather Brushes.

300 varieties for store and house use. Extra carriage and furniture dusters, cornice dusters, picture and mirror dusters, piano dusters, &c. STEELE & CO., No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

Scarf Pins, fine Gold and Coral only $1 each. Gold and silver thimbles, pins, watches, jewelry, &c. Pins, watches, jewelry and musical instruments repaired by experienced workmen, at MORRISON'S Jewelry Store, No. 305 Hudson-st.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra-fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

COCHRANE—BRINKERHOFF.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, by Rev. N. E. Smith, GEORGE A. COCHRANE to ELLA L., daughter of Aaron Brinkerhoff, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ALLIEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 3, BERNARD ALLIEN, aged 48 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Nativity, 2d-av., near 2d-st., on Saturday, Jan. 5, at 2 P. M.

☞ California papers please copy.

BININGER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, JOSEPH H. BININGER, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 16 West 54th st.

HIGGINS.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 3, of consumption MICHAEL J. HIGGINS.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 11 Rutgers st. His remains will be conveyed to St. Peter's Church, where Requiem Mass will be celebrated for his repose.

MONEGHAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, MARY ANN MONEGHAN, beloved wife of Peter Moneghan, aged 30 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 7 Prince-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

TURK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, ELIZABETH, daughter of Daniel and Phebe Price, of Kent, England, and wife of Alfred Turk, in the 33d year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the First Baptist Church Broome-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, Jan. 4. Members of the Church, and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BERDELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 2, Mrs. ELIZABETH A., consort of Robert H. Berdell, in the 45th year of her age.

Funeral services at Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., Brooklyn, on Friday, 4th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

WARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 3, WILLIAM S. WARD, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) Jan. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SPAIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 3, CARRIE MERCER ADOLPHINE, only daughter of Herbert and Helen M. Spain, aged 4 years, 4 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. M. A. Wood, No. 114 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, this day, (Friday,) Jan. 4.

SECOR.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, JOSEPH H. SECOR, son of Isaac R. and Hannah Secor, in the 30th year of his age.

VAN VRANKEN.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 1, Rev. SAMUEL ALEXANDER VAN VRANKEN, D. D., Senior Professor in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church, in the 69th year of his age.

His friends, and the Clergy in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the First Reformed Dutch Church, in New-Brunswick, on Saturday, Jan. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

SEYMOUR.—In Delhi, Delaware County, on Monday, Dec. 31, Mrs. MCNEIL SEYMOUR, aged 78.

Future notice will be given of the funeral, to be attended in this City from No. 61 Amity-st.

PHILLIPS.—In Bristol, Penn., on Tuesday, Jan. 1, JOHN PHILLIPS, M. D., in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Bristol, this day, (Friday,) Jan. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOORE.—In Waterloo, Breckinridge County, Kansas Territory, Mrs. MARY MOORE, daughter of the late Woodbury Page, of Beverly, Mass.

☞ California and Salem, Mass., papers will please copy.

GOURLAY.—At Camp Floyd, Utah Territory, in October, 1859, WILLIAM JAMES, youngest son of the late Archibald Gourlay, of this City.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 55, Jan. 3, 1861.
48, 3, 55, 70, 5, 69, 45, 49, 18, 20, 68, 14, 29.
Class No. 56, Jan. 3, 1861.
70, 8, 24, 46, 55, 41, 13, 10, 50, 53, 3, 34, 40.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 3, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

A PATENT HOUSE BROOM.
EASE AND ECONOMY COMBINED.
EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY ONE.
Manufactured by D. M. SMITH, No. 99 Maiden-lane and sold by Grocers and Housefurnishers.
Agents wanted.

SOMETHING MORE VALUABLE
THAN SILVER OR GOLD,
BECAUSE
IT WILL RESTORE THE WEAK;
REINSTATE THE BLOOD IN ALL ITS
ORIGINAL PURITY AND VIGOR.
It is
PROF. O. J. WOOD'S
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR,

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all.

So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted *so as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. As a sure preventive and cure of

CONSUMPTION BRONCHITIS INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, NEURALGIA, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, MELANCHOLY, HYPOCHONDRIA, NIGHT SWEATS, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, AND ALL THAT CLASS OF CASES SO FEARFULLY FATAL CALLED FEMALE WEAKNESSES AND IRREGULARITIES.

THERE IS NOTHING ITS EQUAL.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs.

It will not only cure the debility following CHILLS and FEVER, but prevent all attacks arising from miasmatic influences and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked.

TRAVELERS should have a bottle with them, as it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water.

As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits.

LADIES not accustomed to much out-door exercise should always use it.

MOTHERS should use it, for it is a perfect relief, taken a month or two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety!

There is no mistake about it!!
THE CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT!!
MOTHERS TRY IT!!

And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave, rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business, that if it were not for you, they, too, would travel in the same downward path until it is too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always viligant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never-failing affection will unerringly point you to PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD, proprietor, No. 444 Broadway, New-York, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists. Price one dollar per bottle.

Read what the Press say, after thoroughly testing the matter, and no one can have a doubt.

Prof. WOOD'S Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator is a genuine medicine of real merit, pleasant to the taste, and invigorating to the system. While it purifies the blood and soothes the nervous irritation, it aids the organs of digestion to perform their functions, and resist the assault of disease. It is a chemical compound so skillfully combined that while it exhilarates it does not provoke the lassitude which usually follows excitement. A tonic, composed exclusively of vegetable matter it is absolutely beneficial, and no ill effects can possibly accompany its use. It is an infallible and speedy remedy for Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Falling of the Womb, and other delicate diseases to which woman is subject. For Sickness of the Stomach, Bilious Attacks, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Consumption, and a host of evils flesh is heir to, it is a certain cure.—*St. Louis Morning Herald.*

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL.—It is recorded in the Classics that Psyche was once sent to a climate warmer than the West Indies, to procure a sample of the beauty of Proserpine in a box. After some delay the messenger returned, and as soon as the lid of the box was removed, out flew all the ills that flesh is heir to. Fortunately, hope was found in the bottom of the box. Prof. WOOD'S Restorative Cordial revives the recollection of the story, for it invigorates the blood, aids the organs of digestion, imparts strength to the nervous system, and fortifies the citadel of health, so as to bid defiance to the assaults of disease. It is a healthy tonic, composed entirely of vegetable productions, and while it is exhilarating as pure wine, no injurious results can possibly follow its use. It is a desideratum in the medical world, and those who are afflicted with loss of appetite, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Faintness, Giddiness, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, &c., will find here an infallible panacea.—*St. Louis Daily Express.*

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On and after Monday, Dec. 24, 1860, Express trains for Albany, connecting with New-York Central Railroad and Northern Railroad, will start from and arrive at Tryon-row, near City Hall, New-York. Leave at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.

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RELIEF FOR KANSAS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, appointed a Committee to carry into effect the objects of a meeting of citizens held at the Cooper Institute, in this City, on the 12th inst., for the relief of the sufferers by famine in Kansas, would make the following representations: It is now made certain that the dearth of provisions in that Territory is likely to produce the most fatal consequences. The Winter grain, sown last Autumn, perished in consequence of the drought. The crops of Spring grain, the Indian corn, the buckwheat, the potatoes and other roots, on which the settlers depended to make up for this loss, in like manner utterly failed. In the pastures and mowing grounds the grass withered and died in early Summer under the heat. Multitudes, to the number, it is computed, of thirty thousand, have left the Territory to seek subsistence in the States; multitudes yet remain who have neither the means of emigrating, nor money to procure food from the region to the north and east of them, where the crops have been abundant. It is estimated that thirty thousand people are in this dreadful condition, many of whom, if not soon relieved, must literally die of starvation, and many more must perish by the diseases which accompany a famine. The people of the Western States have provided considerable quantities of grain for their relief, but money is wanting to convey these to their destination. There never was, in the judgment of the Committee, a case making a more urgent claim on the liberality of the public. It is to be hoped that every town and city of the State will join in this work of charity, and that collections will be made for the sufferers in all our churches.

Any donations in money intended for the relief of the sufferers may be sent to John E. Williams, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Bank, who has consented to act as our Treasurer, or to any other member of the committee. Any donations of another nature may be sent to the room of the committee, of the site of which the public will be duly informed.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1860.
WILLIAM C. BRYANT, R. H. McCURDY,
DANIEL LORD, THADDEUS HYATT,
MORRIS KETCHUM, GREENE C. BRONSON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, CHAS. W. ELLIOTT,
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FROM HAVANA.

Financial Arrangements—The Issue of Treasury Bills—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

It has been determined that the value of two millions of dollars shall be issued in "Treasury Bills," payable to bearer on demand, and the "Spanish Bank of Havana" has agreed to receive one-half of all payments to be made to it in these bills, and all, or nearly so, of the leading mercantile houses of this city (many of whom had previously been disinclined to receive the *bonos* issued by the bank in payment) have in return agreed to receive the *bonos* as bank bills or specie. The effect of this "compromise," so to speak, was at once manifest; the money market was instantly and considerably relieved, and I doubt not but that within fifteen or twenty days at the outside, financial and commercial affairs in this city will have resumed their normal condition.

The Spanish Bank has been taught a lesson by the Government that will not, I should suppose, be readily forgotten—that the Government, and not the bank, can, whenever it pleases, assume the mastery, and that it too can issue a paper currency which will be more acceptable in commercial and financial circles than the bills of the bank or its *bonos*. Thus, from the recent action of this Government, it will be seen that, "absolute" and "autocratic" as it is, yet, under circumstances of financial pressure, it has means of relief in its power possessed by no other form of Government. Under a Republican Government, or even under that of a limited monarchy, legislative enactments would have been requisite to have done (and these would have occupied a considerable space of time) what the "one man power" achieved in a single day. Let us award praise, when we can do so conscientiously, to an object which we have so "many times and oft" felt it our bounden duty to cast censure upon. My only fear in relation to this matter is, that the authorities in Spain will not concur in the propriety of the steps that have been adopted for the public benefit,—that the putting into circulation, say about one-half of the amount usually kept, useless alike to the Government and the country, honored in the "Royal Treasury" of this Island, will not be approved of in Spain, and that the Intendente of the Island, Don ISIDRO WALL, with whom the measure originated, and his Excellency the Captain-General, who, as the "Superintendent of the Royal Treasury" approved of it, will alike incur censure for an act that has proved so great a benefit to commerce, and has shown how truly they both are the true friends of progress and of the Island of Cuba! However, as far as the public is concerned, the good result aimed at by the measure will have been achieved, and little heed will then be paid in this community, whether the Spanish authorities at Madrid smile or frown upon a step that has achieved so great and lasting a benefit upon our Isle.

Upon the memorial of the leading commercial houses of Matanzas, His Excellency, the Captain-General, has authorized the Bank of San Carlos of that city to issue $800,000 in "Bonos" bearing interest of eight per cent. per annum, and redeemable in four, six and eight months.

It is also anticipated the Bank at Cardenas will be authorized also to issue "Bonos" in sufficient amount to assist that mercantile community, should such a step prove to be requisite.

By "Royal Order," dated Madrid, Nov. 6, an Academy of the Medical, Natural and Physical Sciences is directed to be established in this city.

A young man, book-keeper and cashier in the house of CAMPBELL & Co., of this city, shot himself on the 20th inst. It is said he was indebted between four and five hundred dollars, which so preyed upon his mind that he committed suicide. He was highly esteemed for his industrious and honest habits.

Christmas Eve is celebrated here rather than Christmas Day. Even the very poor manage to have a good supper that night, when, perhaps, your correspondent was almost the only man in the city who retired at his usual hour, having partaken of only a soda biscuit and a glass of water.

Having to cross that vacant space of land between the Monserrate Gate and the Tacon Theatre, where so many robberies and assassinations have been committed, I have been debarred from being present at the opera, so of my own knowledge can write you nothing about it. Last night an extraordinary performance was given—the "Traviata"—to a very full house.

COMMERCIAL.

During the one business day of the present week there was literally no transactions in Sugar, Molasses or Exchanges. Freights continue to advance to Europe. The current rate to British Channel per order being 52s. 6d. to 55s. ℔ ton, to load at near outports.

The Extradition Case.

LETTER FROM LORD LYONS.

The Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Association of Canada recently wrote to Lord LYONS and stated that a report was current in Canada that the British Minister at Washington had transmitted a statement of facts in ANDERSON's case to the British Government, and that a reply had been received "expressing an opinion that the said fugitive should be delivered up to the authorities of Missouri." He then asked his lordship to inform the Society, "if not inconsistent with his duty," "whether there is any foundation for such a rumor?" The following is Lord LYONS' reply:

BRITISH LEGATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Dec. 14, 1860.

SIR: I have this morning received a letter from you, dated the 11th instant. In answer to it, I have to say that I have neither transmitted a statement of the facts in the case of JOHN ANDERSON to Her Majesty's Government, nor written anything whatever to them on the subject.

A demand from the United States Government for the surrender of ANDERSON was forwarded to Her Majesty's Government in my absence, by Her Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires*, in the month of October last. A similar demand was forwarded last month to the Provincial Government of Canada by me. These demands were in the usual form, and simply stated that ANDERSON was charged with murder.

I knew nothing of the facts of the case then. I know nothing of them now, except what I have since read in the newspapers. A demand for the surrender of a fugitive made by the United States Government, in virtue of the 10th article of the treaty of 1842, must be forwarded by this Legation, as a matter of course. The Legation has no authority to investigate the case, nor to give an opinion whether the fugitive ought or ought not to be surrendered. The investigation must, according to the terms of the treaty, be conducted judicially by the judges or other magistrates of the place where the fugitive is found; and it belongs to them to decide whether or no the evidence brought before them is sufficient to warrant the surrender. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS HENNING, Esq., &c. LYONS.

CHANGES.—Grand-street is changing its character. A new restaurant has just been opened just out of Broadway, next door to SINGER's sewing-machine establishment, which is designed to be one of the best of its kind in the City. A first-class bakery is connected with it.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A UNION PRAYER-MEETING WILL BE held at the North Presbyterian Church, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., on Fast Day, FRIDAY, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Several Churches of different denominations in the neighborhood, will participate in the exercises. All Christians in that section of the City are invited to be present.

SPIRITUALISTS WILL MEET THIS DAY, (Friday,) at Lamartine Hall, 29th-st. and 8th-av., at 11 o'clock, for prayer and conversation, in accordance with the recommendation of the President of the United States. The public are invited to attend. Speaking mediums are requested to attend.

FOURTH OF JANUARY—WOOSTER-ST. SYNAGOGUE.—A discourse will be delivered by Rev. J. M. ISAACS, at the Synagogue, Wooster-st., between Prince and Spring sts., on FRIDAY, Jan. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist Society,) corner of Clark-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, THIS MORNING. Services will commence at 11 o'clock.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., near Broadway.—Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, TO-DAY, (Fast Day,) at 11 o'clock, A. M. SUBJECT: *Signs of the Times.*

FAST DAY.—BROADWAY TABERNACLE Church, 34th-st., prayer-meeting, at 3 P. M., in the lecture-room. Preaching in the church at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR any information of the carman who carried a large plain deal box, with rope handles, and two iron locks, marked "I. Scherer," to Williamsburg from steamer *Fulton*, Dec. 25, 1860.
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LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, IN THE BOWERY, in going from Chatham-square to Rankin's, a little roll of paper containing four DUE BILLS of $50, $22, $25 and $18 respectively, which can be of no use to any one but the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving them at the *Times* Office.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
No. CXC.—FOR JANUARY, 1861.
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JAN. 1, 1861. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

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WANTED.—A PROTESTANT FRENCH LADY, to take charge of the French Department in a Boarding School, 26 miles from the City. Communications, stating experience in teaching, salary expected, references, &c., with information where an interview can be obtained, may be addressed until 10 A. M., on Saturday, to Messrs. HOWE & FERRY, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 76 Bowery, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation as governess in a family in Brooklyn, New-York or New-Jersey; she teaches English in all its branches, music and the rudiments of French; would assist in sewing; salary moderate. Address E. F., corner of 46th-st. and 7th-av., over the Confectionary-store.

A VISITING GOVERNESS WANTED FOR two or three hours in the morning for two boys, the eldest 10 years of age; one capable of teaching the English branches thoroughly, with drawing, may apply (bringing references) at No. 28 West 25th st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

AS TEACHER.—A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER OF classics and English branches (College graduate,) whose time is partially occupied in some of the best schools in the City, desires additional employment in a school or family; best references given. Address BELLES LETTRES, Madison-square Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD much experience in teaching, and who can give references to the first families in the City, wishes to make an engagement where she can receive board in return for tuition in English, French, music and drawing. Address G. L., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD long experience in teaching, wishes for some pupils. Her acquirements are: English, French, music, and drawing. References to the first families in the City. Address S. L., Box No. 3,866 Post-office, New-York.

GOVERNESS WANTED—TO TEACH MUSIC, French, and the English branches, to two girls of ten and fifteen years, in a private family. Address H. B. McILVAINE, Manhassett, L. I.

A LADY ALREADY ENGAGED IN TEACHING in New-York, wishes to obtain another tuition of a few hours daily. Call at, or address TEACHER, No. 20 9th-st., South Brooklyn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT
SELLING OUT.
Horses, ponies, carriages, harness, blankets, liveries, oiled clothing and covers. Carriage house No. 63 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE.—A large stock of sleighs, carriages, buggies, grocers' express and business wagons of all kinds, and fifty horses selling off cheap at the manufactory, No. 184 Fulton-av., and stables, No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

222½. A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths', and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery. 222½.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, or waiter, or nurse; can do plain sewing; willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable English woman wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and laundress, or would do plain cooking; she thoroughly understands her business; first class reference. Call at No. 9 6th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 191 West 25th st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTESTANT young woman; understands her business in all its branches; pastries and jellies, soups and game; to give entire satisfaction. Call at No. 173 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; can make all kinds of soups; best of City reference. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Apply at No. 139 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting; can give the best of references as to character, competency, &c., from her late employers. Call or address M. D., No. 132 Christie-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation to do plain cooking, or would do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer, and neat in her kitchen; has no connections. Can be seen at No. 87 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A situation for a middle-aged woman as cook in a private family; she is a good baker; can wash and iron nicely; has no objection to the country. Call at the residence of the lady, No. 100 West 25th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or to do general housework; best of references from her last place. Apply at No. 176 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman; is a good cook and good washer and ironer, good baker; City reference from her last place. Call at No. 61 Houston-st., near Bowery.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman thoroughly competent for her duties, (with the best of reference,) desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and pies, &c. Wages not so much of an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation either as cook, laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a colored woman, who is a most excellent cook and a first-rate laundress; good City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., from 10 till 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR chambermaid and laundress, by a neat person who understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY DESIROUS of procuring a really good, faithful domestic for general housework, or good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer at moderate wages, for city or country, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; are highly recommended.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—Wanted, by a widow lady, a situation as housekeeper or companion to a lady; one who thoroughly understands housekeeping in all its branches, and who fully understands all kind of needlework and dressmaking; the highest references given. Address F. G. M., Post-office, Brooklyn, L. I.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a private family, or make herself useful in any capacity; is willing to learn; a steady home preferred to high wages. Apply at No. 327 East 10th-st., second floor.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes the above situation; has three years' reference; will go in the country; can cook well, bake well, and wash and iron well; can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a small family by an Eastern girl who is a thorough domestic, or would cook, wash and iron. Address M. A., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT AND trustworthy woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to wash for and wait on a lady that boards; wages, $6; also, a cook and laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; good City reference given. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl, a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or to assist with chamberwork and waiting; can furnish undoubted testimonials as to integrity, capacity, &c. Call at No. 291 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the drug-store.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress in the City or country, by a neat, steady, competent girl, who is a good family sewer and embroiderer. Has good City reference. Call at No. 69th 6th-av., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman; can take charge of a baby from birth. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 84 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH seamstress would wish to engage with a small private family, to go out by the day, at moderate wages, does all kinds of family sewing, cut and baste for a sewing-machine; best City reference. Address No. 91 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., or No. 24 Broome st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent person, an American; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., second floor, front room, between 15th and 16th-sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a seamstress; can cut and fit dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; can make shirts and operate on a sewing machine; would assist in taking care of children or do chamberwork and sewing, or would go out by the day; has good City references. Call at No. 260 East 14th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman, as first class waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 173 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; unexceptionable references from her present employers. To be seen, for two days, at No. 127 West 38th st.

A SOUTHERN LADY, EDUCATED AND refined, desires an engagement as amanuensis or housekeeper. Address OGARITA, Station D, 8th-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Englishman of long experience, and thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; will be found strictly honest, sober and industrious, and attentive to his duties in the stable; has good City references. Address R. S., at Mr. Galligan's, saddler, No. 57 13th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN WANTS A situation; has had long experience in Europe and in this country as coachman and groom; can give several years' City reference from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful. Address M. C. P., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived with first class families in this City; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities; can be seen at Mr. Campbell's Saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman or porter; understands either business, and can come well recommended. Call at No. 321 Canal-st., and inquire for J. C.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener, by a man who is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address D. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a sober, steady man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is an excellent groom and careful driver; understands the care of a vegetable and flower garden, and grapery; can produce the best of references; will take small wages until Spring. Address J. M., Box No. 178 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUATION wanted as coachman and gardener, by a single man; good references. Address J. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN MALE pastry-cook, with good reference, wants a situation. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man of long experience in all its various branches; parties having a new place to lay out or improve will find a smart, active man; has long and satisfactory recommendations from the first families in the vicinity of New-York; no objection to a place as gardener and farmer. A note addressed to GARDENER AND FARMER, Box No. 182 *Times* Office, will meet with attention.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single young man who understands all kinds of gardening, green-house, grapery, the laying out of new places, also the laying out and management of plants and vegetable gardening; has the very best of recommendations for ability and character from last and former employers. Address M. K., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, shall be attended to.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a most competent groom and steady driver, and is not afraid of hard work. Has good City recommendations. Address L. D., *Times* Office, Box No. 201, will be promptly attended to.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom or as groom and coachman, by a young man a short time in this country; thoroughly understands his business, and not afraid to make himself useful. Address J. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED salesman, a situation in a first-class retail dry goods store in New-York City. The best of reference given. Address C., West Killingly, Conn.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a single man, in a private family; has the best of City reference; can be highly recommended from most respectable families in the City, where he has lived at different times for the last seven years; can be seen for two days at 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO WILL BE disengaged on Monday next, the 7th inst., wants a situation as waiter, perfectly understands his business; is 27 years old. Can be seen for three days at his present employer's, or will attend to any notes addressed to H. J. M., No. 12 West 32d-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman of steady habits, a situation as waiter in a private family; the advertiser can come well recommended. Address or call at Mme. A. ALVISET'S, No. 599 Broadway, Metropolitan Building, this day and tomorrow, from 2 until 3 o'clock P. M.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an active and competent man, who perfectly understands his business, and has good City references. Can be seen, or address B. C., at No. 50 4th-av., in the harness store, between 8th and 9th sts., for three days.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS waiter by a young and competent man, in a private family; satisfactory references given. Can be seen at his employer's residence, No. 13 West 30th-st., this day.

AS WAITER.—A PRIVATE WAITER, DISENGAGED, would be glad of an engagement; has City reference, and is single. Address C. D., No. 104 6th-av.

AS WAITER, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, AS waiter, or would go as footman in a private family, by a single young man, from the old country; has lived many years with the highest families in the old country; will be found attentive and obliging. Address M. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER AND COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant man and his wife, in a private family, one as first-class cook the other as butler or waiter; they both understand their business thoroughly, and can give the best City references as to character and capability; can be seen for two days at No. 158 West 20th-st., 3d floor, front room; no objections to go separate.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION.—He is capable of taking care of a steam boiler or a stationary engine; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 182 Madison st., front room, on the fourth floor.
JAMES GAVANY.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a neat, tidy girl, to do chamberwork and fine ironing. City reference required. Apply at No. 70 Union-place, 4th-av., 12 o'clock to-day.

A COOK—WAITER.—WANTED, A GOOD cook, who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; also, a waiter girl. Apply at No. 51 9th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A WOMAN TO COOK and assist in washing and ironing in a private family. Apply at No. 16 University-place, between 10 and 12 A. M.

A COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, a competent and tidy colored woman as cook; also, a middle aged American or Scotch woman as chambermaid and seamstress, and to assist in taking care of a child; the best of City references required. Call from 9 to 11 A. M. at No. 53 West 11th-st., east of 5th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a Protestant seamstress who can cut and fit and dress hair. Also, in the same family, a Protestant nurse, with best recommendations as to intelligence and faithfulness. Must both be willing to live a short distance in the country. Apply, after 10 o'clock, at 261 Greene-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS his business, may hear of a good situation by addressing Mr. SIMON, Box No. 132 *Times* Office, with references.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS'
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $400. 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 20 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY, WITH A fine soprano voice and large experience, desires a situation in a Protestant Church in Brooklyn or New-York. Address MUSIC, Box No. 12 Greenpoint.

BOARDMAN GRAY & CO., 487 BROADWAY, will sell Pianos at prices to meet the views of purchasers. A few second hand Pianos of their own manufacture for sale very cheap, and warranted perfect.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—STEAM ENGINE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Building 25x50, four stories, fitted up with water-closets, gas and water throughout. Location within less than five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton st. Ferries. In the building is a steam engine of ten horse power and boiler of twelve horse power, all complete in running order and nearly new, which will be sold with or without the lease of building. Apply to the WILMOT & KISSAM Manufacturing Company, Nos. 97 to 103 Front-st. Brooklyn, or JOHN DAVOL, No. 100 John-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR SIX YEARS—THE premises occupied by the Importers' and Traders' Bank, No. 245 Broadway, next to the corner of Murray-st. Banking room 25x114, with a 12½-foot entrance on Murray-st. These premises are suitable for Banking or Insurance Companies, being fitted with vaults, &c., or for mercantile purposes, having a Broadway and a side-street entrance. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

LOW RENT, AND THE BEST BUSINESS NEIGHBORHOOD IN THE CITY TO LEASE.—The house and lot, No. 551 Pearl-st., will be altered to suit tenant; is five stories high, covering the entire lot. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FROM THE 1st of April, 1861, a large commodious house, with orchard, garden and ornamental grounds. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms well lighted.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FARM OF about 20 acres, 2½ miles from Plainfield, N. J., with a large new two-story cottage house, good barn and other out-buildings; good apple-orchard and a variety of other fruit. For particulars, apply to GEO. E. FREW, No. 344 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, between 10 A. M. and 9 P. M. No agents need apply.

FARM WANTED—WITHIN TWO HUNDRED miles of New-York, with good buildings, well watered and on high ground, in a healthy location—in exchange for a grist-mill, storehouse and dwellings, or residence lots in Orange, New-Jersey; part goods or money given, if satisfactory. Address H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A PARTIALLY FURNISHED house, pleasantly located in Jersey City; a convenient and pleasant house; the furniture for sale low for cash only; the lease of house, for two years, is very low for such a house. For further particulars, address E. G. C., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A MODERATE sized house, neatly furnished, in 10th-st., near St. Mark's Church, will be rented until May next, or a longer time. Apply at No. 324 Broadway. Rent moderate.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.—A ROOM and bedroom, furnished, for a small family, in the upper part of the City. Address, stating location and terms, A. C., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!
WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED POP CORN,
For Dinners and Lunches, in large or small quantities, at No. 71 East 14th-st.
HENRY LYONS, of the Astor.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!
WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED
POP CORN.
Principal office, No. 71 East 14th-st.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES. Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes.
M. J. PAILLARD,
Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
Musical Boxes repaired.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter can find them at No. 39 Henry-st., corner of Clark, Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of apartments, with full board to let, desirable accommodations for single gentlemen; location convenient to all the stage routes; unexceptionable references required. No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A LADY AND NIECE DESIRE TO live in a small pious private family, (where they can have two rooms connected) residing between 6th and Madison avs., 38th and 23d sts. In reply to this please address, stating terms, which should be moderate, Box No. 3,686 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, suitable for two gentlemen or for a gentleman and wife; and two single rooms to let with board, at No. 22 West 19th-st. House first-class. Table unexceptionable.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING on Madison av., in a first class house, would let the first or second story, and permit a private table; to a family of respectability; no other boarders would be taken. Call at No. 141 Broadway for further particulars.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OR A FEW single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and good board, at No. 79 West 38th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. The house has gas, bath, &c., and convenient to cars and stages. References required.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—A few desirable rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen, at the large, commodious house, by MRS. WILSON, formerly of Murray-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant room, in a modern house, with the improvements, located at No. 122 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a large front room and board in a small private family; also, a smaller room to a single gentleman, if desired. The location is unexceptionable, within convenient walking distance of the ferries and terms would be moderate for the Winter. Apply at No. 207 Clinton st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, A NICELY furnished library-room on first floor, suitable for one or two persons. Apply at No. 73 State, between Henry and Clinton sts.

TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WITHOUT children, would let two handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, to a gentleman and wife or a party of single gentlemen, with board; house has all the modern improvements, location desirable; references required. Apply at No. 229 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A YOUNG MAN OF VERY RESPECTABLE family desires board in a strictly private family, in a pleasant and central locality, where he can have all the comforts of a good home; locality between Bleecker and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, G. L., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE small rooms can be had with board, at No 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square; the house is finely located; has gas, bath, &c.; dinner at 6 o'clock; terms for two persons, (including fire and gas,) $10 50 and $11 per week, according to the rooms. References exchanged.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING in the vicinity of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, having more room than they want, would accommodate a family of three or four persons; house newly and handsomely furnished; the very best reference will be required and given. Address, A. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

NOTICE.—A WELL FURNISHED SECOND STORY parlor to let, with board to one person at $8 per week; to two gentlemen at $10 per week, or to a gentleman and wife at $11 per week including fire, gas, closet and every modern convenience; family small. Apply at No. 154 East 34th-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING AT NO. 61 WEST 46th-st., with desirable accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, rooms furnished; reference given and required. Apply as above between 5th and 6th avs.

A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM—WITH GAS, bath and cold water, and board in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st.; unexceptionable references desired and given.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE gentlemen, with gas, bath &c., in 13th-st., near 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

HOTELS.

HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE, AT OUCHY,
NEAR LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND.

This splendid establishment, just constructed on a grand scale, is situated in one of the most beautiful spots on the shores of the Lake of Geneva, within stone-throw of the Steamboat Landing, and of the English Church, and within ten minutes of the Railroad Station and the city. Its superior interior arrangements, the comfort of its private apartments, public parlors and reading-rooms, will offer all desirable attractions to travelers.

REDUCED PRICES for protracted stays, and for the Winter season. Constant communication with the city and Railroad Station by omnibus.

DRY GOODS.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE DEATHS
FROM BURNING FLUID.
ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID,
NON-EXPLOSIVE,
Gives a strong and brilliant light, and can be used in all fluid lamps and gas generators, without danger from explosion.
For sale in any quantity
By the SAFETY FLUID CO.,
No. 246 Greenwich-st.

LADIES PRESERVE YOUR STOVES
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED
LIQUID STOVE-POLISH.
EIGHT REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST.
1st—It is put up in bottles and always ready for use.
2d—It has no smell.
3d—It polishes rust.
4th—It is economical.
5th—It produces no dirt in polishing.
6th—It does not soil the fingers in handling the stove.
7th—It stands the greatest degree of heat.
8th—You will never use any other if you once give it a fair trial.
IT PRESERVES THEM
ONE-THIRD LONGER, ONE-THIRD LONGER.
Stoves will last one-third longer by using this.
TIME AND MONEY SAVED.
It has stood the severest tests.
TRIUMPHANT, TRIUMPHANT.
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH,
Greatest Discovery of the Age!
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
☞ Sold by all respectable dealers. ☞ A liberal discount to the Trade.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Price 12 and 20 cents a bottle.
Put up for dealers in cases containing four, six, eight and twelve dozen. A splendid Lithographic Show-Card accompanies each package.
Every Merchant should make a note of
LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Address LEADBEATER & CO.,
(Sole Manufacturers,)
No. 920 Market-st., Philadelphia,
or No. 167 Fulton-st., New-York.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Dépôt No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

FINE CATTLE FOR SALE.—A VERY SUPERIOR Durham short-horn Bull, fine pedigree.
One Alderney Bull, one year passed.
One Blood Cow and Calf.
One Chinese Cow and Calf.
Also, a three-year old Stallion—fine trotting pedigree; prices low. For particulars inquire of
C. V. MAPES,
Agricultural and Seed Warehouse,
No. 132 Nassau-st.

VESSELS CEILED FOR GRAIN.—PERSONS wishing to have vessels ceiled for grain to suit underwriters, inspectors and owners, please call at the Ship Joiner's Dépôt, No. 158 Maiden-lane. Also, on hand, stalls for shipping horses. J. E. JENNINGS.

AT SEVENTH-AVENUE DISTILLERY, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York, liquors wholesale or retail, cheap and good.
N. B.—Liquors for sale in bond.
WILLIAM HUGHES & SON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek signifying, "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache t'is hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of a disease which might otherwise escape attention till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health, and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or ascerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure now and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes and I wish you would send more, so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age, may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167 inclusive; and, whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41), the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding, with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depôt-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.
DECEMBER 15, 1860.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—A COTTAGE AND about two acres of land, situated in the village of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, being the late residence of Charles U. Cushman deceased.

Besides the house, which is in excellent repair there are on the premises a barn and all other necessary outbuildings, cistern, never failing spring of water, eighty pear trees of the choicest kind, and a great variety of other fruit trees.

The above will be sold at auction at the Rhinebeck Hotel, in the village of Rhinebeck, on TUESDAY Jan. 8, inst. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. MARY CUSHMAN, Executrix.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st., household furniture, fancy goods, toys, &c., to close sales, comprising chairs, carpets, sofas, bureaus, parlor suites, mirrors, China ware, dressing bureaus, fancy goods of various kinds, toys, Japanese goods, &c.; also, 5⅛ cask of Old Otard brandy, 5⅛ cask of Hennessy brandy, oiled black-walnut furniture, oil-cloths, mattresses, bedsteads, &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
POSTPONED FROM JAN. 3, ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.—SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.: Assignees' sale of the entire contents of a drug-store; after which a large assortment of elegant household furniture, new and second hand, consisting of parlor and dining-room suites, chamber furniture, carpets, mirrors, etageres, bedsteads, &c., &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—C. C. LEIGH'S CHINA HALL—$35,000—Elegant and rich stock of China, glass, crockery, silver-plated ware, mantel ornaments, and fancy goods. The balance of the stock contained in China Hall No. 563 Broadway, will be sold on SATURDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Housekeepers will find this sale well worthy their attention, as the stock embraces a general assortment of the above goods.
MEYERS, Auctioneer.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d st., Philadelphia.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diploma can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 426 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 1 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

SANDS' WILD CHERRY EXPECTORANT.
For COUGHS, COLDS and CONSUMPTION.
Pleasant to take and a sure cure 25 cents a bottle: sold by all druggists. Wholesale by H. ERWIN, 245 Grand-st.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—City and County of New-York *ss.*—JOHN H. POWER, plaintiff, against JOHN G. HOLBROOK, Hiram Westbrook and Eunice Ann his wife, Silas H. Buttrick and Harriet his wife, John S. Edwards and James Slater, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To HIRAM WESTBROOK and EUNICE ANN his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of October, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 120 Fulton-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 20, 1860. JOHN H. POWER, Plaintiff's Att'y,
d21-law6wF* No. 120 Fulton-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETSON.
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.
s7-law6mF*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on FRIDAY, the 4th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of examining the bids received for cleaning the streets of the City. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
TERENCE FARLEY, } Committee
GILBERT M. PLATT, } on
JOHN H. HENRY, } Cleaning Streets.

NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF THE RECOMMENDATION of the President of the United States, that the 4th of January, instant, shall be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer, His Honor the Mayor has directed that this office be closed.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, 3d January, 1861. J. C. BURNHAM.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 6 Broad st., (one door from Wall.)
P. M. MYERS, (late of Kirtland & Co.,) B. G. LENNOX.
Particular attention given to collections in all parts of the country.
Stocks, Bonds, Commercial Paper and Loans negotiated.
REFERENCES:
Manhattan Bank,
Halstead, Haines & Co.,
Lewis B. Brown & Co.,
Woodruff & Robinsons,
Bank of the Commonwealth,
Trowbridge, Dwight & Co.,
Cossitt, Hill & Talmadge,
O. M. Bogart.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits From one dollar to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. WILL PAY the following Coupons, due Jan. 1, 1861:
Chicago City Municipal.
Chicago City Water Loan.
Buffalo City.
Albany City.
Leavenworth City.
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad.
Atlantic and Great Western Railway. Guaranteed by the Bank of London.
Also,
Principal and interest on New-York State Loan, 5½ per cent., issued to the Auburn and Rochester Railroad.
And interest on
New-York State 5½ per cent. Stock, issued to Tonawanda Railroad.
New-York State 6 per cent. Stock, issued to Schenectady and Troy Railroad.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors $343,193 57.
INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 11th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $314, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.
A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President,
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.—NO. 52 WALL-ST., will pay the coupons due 1st Jan. from
Indiana State Bank Bonds.
City of Chillicothe, Ohio, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company.
Ross County, Ohio, issued to Railroads.
City of Marietta, Ohio.
Town of Harmar, Ohio.
Indiana Central Railroad Company.
Washington County, Ohio, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Corner Broadway and Bleecker-st., Dec. 29, 1860.
NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have directed interest to be paid to its depositors (under the rules) entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on all larger amounts, payable on and after 21st January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under and five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st of January last. All interest not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as principal. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AV. A between 1st and 2d sts.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums under $500, and five per cent. on larger amounts.
Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.
All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Mondays, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage. All sums deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from the 1st. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK—No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Willett.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on all amounts from $500 to $5,000. All deposits made on or before the 12th day of January, will draw interest as above from the 1st inst.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Dec. 26, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre st. The transfer books will be closed from the [illegible] inst., until after the election. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of [illegible]-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the New-York Balance Dock Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 8th-av. and 42d-st., open daily from 2 to 4 P. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid, and deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st. Deposits of 25 cents received. GEORGE T. COBB, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks. J. WALTER WOOD,
(lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.
No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Jan. 1, 1861, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place.
GEORGE BARNET, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of Jan., 1861, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the City Bank of Brooklyn, on and after Jan. 2, 1861. WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1860.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1861, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day, at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

GREEN COUNTY BONDS, ILLINOIS.—The interest warrants on above Bonds due in New-York Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after Jan. 2.
M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF MADISON County, Ala., issued to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1861, will present their Coupons for payment on and after Jan. 2, 1861, at the Bank of America.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the Third Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after January 2, 1861, at the Treasurer's office, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, issued to the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1861, will present their coupons for payment, on and after Jan. 2, 1861, at the Bank of America.

ATHENS COUNTY COUPONS FROM BONDS Nos. 1 to 100, due 1st January,
YUBA COUNTY AND CITY OF MARYSVILLE Coupons, due 1st January, paid by
WM. HOGE & CO., No. 38 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Veteran Corps of the War of 1812 will be held at the Mercer House, corner Mercer and Broome sts., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested on business of importance. By order.
J. M. PHYFE, Adjutant. ABRAHAM DALLY, Colonel.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDENDS

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after [illegible] day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open, daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. All sums deposited on or before the 12th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held Dec. 27, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. was declared on Preferred Stock, and Two per cent. on Common Stock, payable on and after the first Monday of January next, at the Transfer-office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York, the balance of the earnings of this year being carried to credit of common stockholders. The transfer books will be closed until the 7th prox. It was also ordered that scrip certificates be issued to the holders of common stock for amount standing to their credit on the books of the Company at this date, which will be ready for delivery on the 1st of March next.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1860.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $500 and under and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STEWART, President.
PETER CREARAR, Accountant.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN Bank have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7 proximo. The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 27 to Jan. 10. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1860.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after Jan. 10. The transfer books will remain closed until such 10th day of January. By order of the Board of Directors. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half (3½) Per Cent., payable on and after 2d of January, 1861. By order of the Board
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st. (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 5th day of January next. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861. B. S. WALCOTT, Jr., Sec.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three and one half Per Cent. has been this day declared out of the profits of the past six months, payable after Monday, Jan. 7.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1860.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. for six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1861. JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

MARKET BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th day of January proximo.
E. R. COOPER, Cashier.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES Fire Insurance Co., No. 63 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., out of the nett profits of the last six months payable on demand,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1861. W. RITTER, Sec'y.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1861. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 23, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE FIFTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Four (4) per cent., out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Jan. 5, proximo. By order of the Board.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 7th day of January next. GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, DEC. 31, 1860.—A dividend of three (3) per cent. from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after the second Tuesday (8th) of January prox. The transfer books will be closed till Jan. 9.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one half per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 8th day of January next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, Jan. 3, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, New-York, Dec. 31, 1860.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent will be paid the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Jan. 7. By order of the Board.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 7.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. payable on and after WEDNESDAY the 9th inst., at No. 52 Wall-st. New-York, Jan. 2, 1861.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

MILFORD'S AMERICAN HOTEL.—THE third dividend (final) of the estate of the late Edward Milford, of the American Hotel, will be paid on application to the subscriber.
THOMAS DIXON, Assignee, No. 49 William-st.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 52 Wall-st., New York, Jan 3, 1861.—Dividend.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand. By order. JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of (3½) three and a half per cent., payable on the 21st of January. The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous.

STEAMBOATS

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate towns.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

BLANK BOOKS SELLING OFF CHEAP.—The entire stock of the Blank-book Concern, No. 147 Fulton-st., is now offered for sale at wholesale or retail, in lots to suit. ROBERT H. ELLIS, Assignee.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.
The United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.
This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
EVERY TEN DAYS.
To sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock,
The entirely new Iron Steamship
WM. G. HEWES,
2,000 tons
Capt. JAMES LAWLESS
is now receiving freight, and will sail as above from Pier foot of Murray-st., North River.
Horses taken to Havana; steamer fitted with stalls.
The above steamer has water-tight compartments, and splendid accommodations for freight and passengers.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & Co.,
No. 68 Murray st.
The steamship DE SOTO will sail Jan. 21.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery $25; Columbus, $23; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
The steamer ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 P. M.
Agents, { SAMUEL L. MITCHELL & SON, New-York. JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship R. R. CUYLER, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, F. CROCKER Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M.
The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety, and speed by any on the Ocean.
Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West, and No. 335 Broadway.
The HUNTSVILLE succeeds, THURSDAY, Jan. 10.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-weekly U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The splendid steamship MARION, S. WHITING, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $15; Charleston, S. C. $15; New-Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville $27 75; Memphis, Tenn., $31 75; Chattanooga, $25 50; Knoxville, $25; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM-PACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, 21st January. Passage, First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $35. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 57 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM 31ST-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3.15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9 45 P. M.	10:15 P.M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4.25 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4.30, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, from 26th st.; 10 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10.25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. dépôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. dépôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations from White-st. dépôt. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. dépôt; 11.15 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. dépôt. Returning, will leave Albany, 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany, 7.15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 6:30 A. M., and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Sufferns at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Sufferns at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentleman, $1.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new style for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,)
CROWDED HOUSES,
To witness the Thrilling Drama of
PAULINE.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY EVENING,
WITH
TOM NODDY'S SECRET.
PAULINE.
Count Horace de Beauvale (his original character).....Mr. Lester Wallack
Henri } his friends { Mr. Hamblin
Max } { Mr. Floyd
Lucien de Nerval (his original character)..Mr. Reynolds
Leon de Beauchamp (his original character)..Mr. Norton
Mortlouis.... Mr. Parkes | Lucaro (a Malay). Mr. Young
Cyrille (a fisherman).....Mr. C. Parsloe
Notary.....Mr. Oliver
Servant.......Mr. Coburn | Garcon.......Mr. James
Huntsmen, Guests, &c.
Pauline.....Mrs. Hoey
Mme de Nerval.....Mrs. Walcot
Gabrielle (her daughter).....Mrs. Sloan
Harriet Wildfort.....Mrs. Reeves
Estelle (hostess of the Cabaret).....Miss Tree
To conclude with
TOM NODDY'S SECRET.
Tom Noddy.....Mr. Blake
Inkeep (an Usher).....Mr. Walcot
Capt. Ormund.....Mr. Reynolds
Gabrielle.....Mrs. Sloan
Mary.....Mrs. Reeves
SATURDAY,
SIXTH NIGHT OF
PAULINE.
To conclude with
TOM NODDY'S SECRET.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....A. W. Jackson
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Jan. 4,
The celebrated Comedian,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
will appear in a
GREAT COMIC ENTERTAINMENT,
GREAT COMIC ENTERTAINMENT,
Presenting
THREE
THREE
OF HIS
MOST MIRTH-MOVING
MOST MIRTH-MOVING
CHARACTERS,
CHARACTERS,
MR. LULLABY,
MR. LULLABY,
IN THE
CONJUGAL LESSON,
CONJUGAL LESSON,
NEWMAN NOGGS,
NEWMAN NOGGS,
IN
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY,
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY,
AND
DIGGORY,
DIGGORY,
IN THE
SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM,
SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN
James M. Nixon.....Sole Lessee and Manager
Sixteenth Week and Forty-eighth Night of the Engagement of
MR. EDWIN FORREST,
The eminent American Tragedian.
THE
GLADIATOR. GLADIATOR
MR. EDWIN FORREST
AS
SPARTACUS. SPARTACUS
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1861,
Will be presented the Tragedy of the
GLADIATOR.
SPARTACUS.....Mr. EDWIN FORREST.
Sustained by the strength of this great Company.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock,
MR. J. S. RAREY,
THE GREAT HORSE TAMER,
Will deliver his first
PRACTICAL LECTURE
In the United States since his return from Europe.
In the Evening, the Zouaves will give their last entertainment.
MONDAY EVENING, Mr. FORREST will appear as the GLADIATOR.

RAREY.
Mr. JOHN B. RAREY, whose European success in teaching the horse is well known to all Americans, has the honor to announce that he will give a
PRACTICAL EXPOSITION
of his popular Art of Horsemanship, on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 5,
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
AT
NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Mr. Rarey, on this his first appearance before the American public (his former demonstrations in this country having been of a private nature,) will endeavor to make this exhibition as entertaining and instructive as have been his lectures in Europe.
Referring to the numerous testimonials that have been awarded him by the crowned heads, nobility and gentry of the Old World, he trusts that he may merit and receive the same favor at the hands of his countrymen.
This lecture will commence precisely at 3 o'clock.
The doors will be opened at 2 o'clock.
Admission cards may be secured at the office of the Garden from Thursday morning up to the hour of the lecture.
The Dress Circle and Parquet reserved seats, $1. Admission to all other parts of the house, 50 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....A. W. Jackson
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Jan. 4,
The celebrated comedian
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
will appear in three of his
GREAT COMIC CHARACTERS:
As Mr. Lullaby in the CONJUGAL LESSON, as Newman Noggs in NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, and as Diggory in the SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.
No. 663 BROADWAY.
SAM COWELL SAM COWELL.
J. H. OGDEN.
EVERY NIGHT. EVERY NIGHT.

LECTURES.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN (THE BLIND Preacher) will lecture before the "Young Men's Christian Association of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church" 7th-av., corner of 14th-st., on SATURDAY EVENING Jan. 5, at quarter before 8 o'clock. Subject—*Sargent S. Prentiss, the Thunderer of the Southwest.*" Tickets 25 cents—may be had of members of the Association and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

NEW LECTURE! NEW LECTURE! NEW LECTURE!—HENRY WARD BEECHER, Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents to be had at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall st., Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway, Waters No. 333 Broadway, Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery, Adams & Spencer, No. 251 Grand-st., and at Perley's, No. 40 4th-av.

UP-TOWN LECTURES.—THE FIRST LECTURE of this Course will be delivered by BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq., on *Man and Climate* MONDAY EVENING, Jan 7 at 8 P. M., at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st. Admission 25 cents.

BALLS.

GRAND NATIONAL BALL.—THE PROPRIETORS of the St. Nicholas Hotel, having in view the present condition of public affairs, and for the purpose of evincing their sympathy with the nationality of our City, and their devotion to the Union, propose to celebrate, on the 8th of January next, the Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, by a Grand Ball, at their House, under the direction and auspices of the following gentlemen:
John Van Buren,
James Watson Webb,
August Belmont,
Ambrose C. Kingsland,
George Opdyke,
Henry A. Hurlbut,
Simeon Draper,
Augustus Schell,
J. Depeyster Ogden,
Charles Roome,
William M. Vermilye,
James M. McLean,
Edward Cooper,
James W. Beekman,
Henry C. Stebbins,
Richard Storrs Willis,
Gen. George P. Morris,
Robert T. Haws,
John J. Cisco,
Charles E. Strong,
Maj.-Gen. C. W. Sandford,
Dr. James R. Wood,
John J. Phelps,
James H. Pinkney,
Edward Slosson,
George W. McLean,
Richard F. Mount, Jr.,
Aaron B. Hays,
D. Henry Haight,
Henry J. Raymond,
Rudolph A. Witthaus,
Reuben W. Howes,
Col. Wash. R. Vermilye,
A. Oakey Hall,
Carlisle Norwood,
William C. Barrett,
William H. Johnson,
Edward M. Neill,
Col. Marshall Lefferts,
Augustus R. Macdonough,
Hon. Henry Hilton,
Isaac Bell,
Edward H. Arthur,
James T. Brady,
Hiram Cranston,
William H. Titus,
John E. Burrill,
Moses H. Grinnell,
Cyrus Curtiss,
John H. Macy,
Stephen Hyatt,
Claudius L. Monell,
Charles R. Swords,
James Breath,
Wm. Irving Graham,
Alfred Craven,
George F. Nesbitt,
Benjamin M. Whitlock,
Joel Wolfe,
Waldo Hutchins,
Col. H. Bostwick,
Gen. C. Yates,
Col. John Ewen,
Gen. Wm. Hall,
Col. M. Van Buren,
Lieut.-Col. Pond,
Chas. F. Briggs,
Robt. S. Webb,
Col. Le Gal,
Col. D. Butterfield,
Col. J. C. Pinckney,
Col. Vosburgh,
James Lee,
W. V. Brady,
H. Nicoll,
F. A. Conkling,
James Irwin,
John R. Garland,
R. De Trobiand,
David Lyon,
Lieut.-Col. Bendix,
Maj. Edward Ferrero,
Elijah Ward,
J. Gordon Bennett, Jr.,
John C. Mather,
Dr. H. Slack,
F. J. Brown,
James S. Thayer.
Each of the above-named gentlemen being entitled to three gentlemen's tickets and six ladies' tickets, the Executive Committee will be in attendance at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Room No. 13, EVERY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, to distribute the same.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

F. H. FREDERICKS, PROFESSOR OF DANCING.—Schools and private classes attended, in or out of the City. Address by letter UNIVERSITY, Washington-square.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE NARDIN WATCH.
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No 264 Broadway,
Having made arrangements for the sale of
JAMES NARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS,
And other fine Watches,
Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
FRIDAY, JAN. 4, 1861.
GRAND NATIONAL FAST DAY!
The Museum will be open during the entire day and evening, and its vast collection of the
WONDERFUL WORKS OF NATURE
will be on exhibition at all hours, and the wild AFRICAN SAVAGES, announced below, will give their
PERFORMANCES EVERY HOUR,
consisting of their native WAR AND FESTIVE DANCES AND SONGS, and illustrations of the HABITS and CUSTOMS OF AFRICAN SAVAGE LIFE. They consist of
FIVE SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES,
A HOTTENTOT, A KAFFIR, A BUSHMAN,
A ZOOLOO and A FINGO.
who will appear in their native costumes, made of the SKINS OF WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS.
Also, to be seen at all hours, the TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN, the LIVING WHAT IS IT? the WHITE NEGRO SISTERS, THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES, the AQUARIAL GARDEN, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and 850,000 CURIOSITIES from all parts of the world.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, that splendid and universally admired
FIVE-ACT DRAMA—SEA OF ICE,
will be produced in the highest state of perfection.
Admission only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents. Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under ten, 10 cents extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MONDAY,
AND
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
The
GREAT HOLIDAY SHOW PIECE,
THE
SEVEN SISTERS,
with
MISS LAURA KEENE
and
ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST,
and the
BEAUTIFUL FAIRY PICTURE,
the
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
in the
BOWER OF FERNS.
SEATS SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½. The performance terminates at
TEN O'CLOCK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
J. M. NIXON.....Lessee and Proprietor.
Mr. J. S. RAREY'S
FIRST
PRACTICAL LECTURE
In the United States, since his return from
EUROPE,
Where his successful career as
THE SUBJUGATOR
OF
UNMANAGEABLE HORSES,
Under the immediate auspices of the
CROWNED HEADS,
NOBILITY, AND GENTRY,
Have won for him the title of the
WORLD-RENOWNED HORSE-TAMER.
The Lecture will take place on
SATURDAY Jan. 5, 1861,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
Doors open at 2 o'clock.
Admission to secured seats in the Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; to all other parts of the house, 50 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers.......SPALDING & ROGERS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1861,
GRAND ENTREE.
Frank Barry, H. Libby, Luke Rivers,
Tony Pastor, Dan Castello, Julian Kent
Miss Kate Ormand
To conclude with the great Pantomime of the
MONSTER OF ST. MICHAEL.
Or, HARLEQUIN AND THE GOLDEN SPRITE OF THE SULPHUR MINE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
At 2½ o'clock,
MONSTER OF ST. MICHAEL.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 4,
The performance will commence with the Equestrian Melodrama of the
CATARACT OF THE GANGES.
To be succeeded by the Historical Melodrama of
LA TOUR DE NESLE.
Concluding with the roaring Comic Farce of
DODGING FOR A WIFE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
SAMEDI, 5 Janvier, 1861.
FRANCOIS LE CHAMPI,
Comedie en trois actes de Mme. Georges Sand.
L'INVITATION A LA VALSE.
Comedie en un acte de Mr. Alex. Dumas.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS."
NOTICE—The exhibition of this beautiful picture will close at Schaus' Gallery, No. 629 Broadway, on Jan. 31.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January 1859 to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:
1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be considered, is as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.
2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.
3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 7th-av., in the City of New-York, is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 5[illegible] East 21st-st. in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.
4. The said Thomas Morrell as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.
5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.
(Signed.) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.

THE PARTNERSHIP FIRM OF JOHN C. TUCKER & CO. was dissolved on the 31st day of December last by its own limitation. John C. Tucker is sole liquidator, and he alone has authority to use the name of the late firm in liquidation and settlement.
Dated Jan. 2, 1861. JOHN C. TUCKER,
THOS. SMITH, JR.,
CHARLES L. CURTIS.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that Thomas Smith, Jr., and Charles L. Curtis and Samuel J. W. Barry who respectively reside in the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, and Enoch C. Roberts, who resides in the City and County of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of SMITH & CURTIS, for the general purpose of buying and selling hardware and such other articles as are usually dealt in by hardware merchants; in which all the partners interested are the said Thomas Smith, Jr., and Charles L. Curtis, who are the General Partners, and the said Samuel J. W. Barry and Enoch C. Roberts, who are the Special Partners; that the said Samuel J. W. Barry and Enoch C. Roberts have each severally contributed the sum of $15,000 as capital toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and terminate on the last day of December, 1864.
Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1861.
THOMAS SMITH, JR.,
CHARLES L. CURTIS.
SAMUEL J. W. BARRY,
ENOCH C. ROBERTS.

MR. WILLIAM WOOD, MR. B. F. DAWSON and Mr. J. WALTER WOOD have this day, by mutual consent, retired from our firm and the firms of J. & A. DENNISTOUN, Glasgow,
DENNISTOUN, CROSS & CO., London, and
A. & J. DENNISTOUN & CO., New Orleans,
And our business in this City will in future be conducted under the name of DENNISTOUN & CO.
DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

Mr. D. P. SELLAR has this day been assumed a partner in our firms.
DENNISTOUN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE undersigned, under the firm of PAILLARD & MARTIN, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.
M. J. PAILLARD,
J. MARC MARTIN.
The undersigned will continue the importation of watches and musical boxes, at No. 2 Maiden lane.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861. M. J. PAILLARD.
The undersigned will continue the commission business and importation of wines &c. at No. 21 Maiden-lane.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861. J. MARC MARTIN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of MORRIS, TRUESDAIL & CO., doing business as railroad contractors, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. W. MORRIS and WILLIAM TRUESDAIL will only sign in liquidation. All persons having claims against, or unsettled accounts with said firm will please present the same for settlement at the office in Beaumont, Texas, to take effect and be published in the newspapers on Jan. 1, 1861.
W. W. MORRIS.
WM. TRUESDAIL.
A. W. HOYT.
NEW-YORK, November 1860.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of BRAY, DAUCHY & JAQUES, is this day dissolved. Mr. E. P. BRAY having disposed of his interest to Mr. SAMUEL T. DAUCHY and WM. L. JAQUES, who are authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm, and will continue the business under the firm of DAUCHY & JAQUES.
E. P. BRAY.
S. T. DAUCHY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861. W. L. JAQUES.

NOTICE.—THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CONDUCTED under the firm of J. B. Sheffield & Co., will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of WHITE, SHEFFIELD & CO.
NORMAN WHITE,
JOSEPH B. SHEFFIELD,
J. CASTOR BRAUTIGAM,
CHAS. TRUMBULL WHITE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by limitation. C. ROWALSKI,
LEONARD W. JEROME.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

JAMES M. WILLIAMS IS THIS DAY ADMITTED a partner in our business.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1861. H. T. MORGAN & CO.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

nor his party will have power to invade the rights of any State in this Union. I had hoped, therefore, that the Southern people would have been content to remain in the Union, and vindicate their right in the Union, under the Constitution, instead of rushing into revolution, and preparing themselves to meet whatever consequences may follow. This apprehension has become widespread, and taken possession of the Southern mind, and sunk deep into the Southern heart, and filled them with the conviction that their fire-sides, their family altars, their domestic institutions, are to be rudely assailed through the machinery of the Federal Government. The Senator from Ohio tells us he don't blame you Southern Senators for believing these things, and yet instead of doing those acts which will relieve your apprehensions, and render it impossible that these outrages should be perpetrated, talks about force, war, armies and navies. In the name of the Union, who are the Disunionists? Those who pursue a line of policy calculated to destroy the Union and refuse to arrest that policy, or disavow that purpose, when they see that revolution has taken place. If such be not your policy, why not say so? If you never intend to do what the South think is your purpose, and which you do not blame them for thinking, what harm is there in making such amendments to the Constitution as will render it impossible for you to do so? But we are told that the Union must be preserved, and the law must be enforced. I agree to that. I am in favor of doing all these things, according to the Constitution and the laws. No man will go further than I to maintain the Union and enforce the laws, to put down rebellion and insurrection, and to use all the power conferred by the Constitution for that purpose. But we must look the facts in the face. We must take notice of those things whose existence cannot be denied. History teaches us that rebellion often becomes successful revolution. And the greatest republics and proudest monarchies have found it necessary to recognize the existence of a Government, *de facto*, in the rebellion of States and provinces. Such was the condition of the American colonies for seven years after the Declaration of Independence. At first, it was rebellion, and rebellion was treason. A few months afterward, it was revolution and a Government *de facto* at Philadelphia, Mr. HANCOCK President, and WASHINGTON commander of the armies. Rebellion had ceased, and revolution taken its place. The American Colonies were in revolt, had Governments *de facto*, and Great Britain, proud as she was, was compelled to recognize the existing state of facts. The laws of nations and all the laws of civilization demanded that the Government *de facto* be acknowledged. But the laws must be enforced. In our system of government the laws are to be enforced by civil authority, assisted by the militia and *posse comitatus*, when the Marshal is resisted. If the colonies, or a State, revolt, the revolution is complete. When the Federal authorities are expelled, and no one man left to acknowledge allegiance to the United States, how are you going to enforce the laws then? How are you going to do it in South Carolina? She has passed an ordinance of secession. I deny her right to secede, but she has done it. The revolution is complete. She has no human being in her borders to acknowledge our authority. This is all wrong, but how are you going to help it? You tell us we must enforce the laws. I am in favor of that. Laws must be enforced according to the Constitution and the laws. Under our Constitution, laws can only be enforced against criminals, and those of us who are in favor of the Constitution and the Union must be careful that we do not perpetrate the very things which we denounce as criminal in these seceding States. And South Carolina does not stand alone. We are told that seven other states will follow her, and we have reason to apprehend that seven more States may follow them. The answer is, we must enforce the laws. My reply is, you cannot enforce the laws in countries not in your possession. I deny that we have the right to make war in order to regain possession, in order to enforce the laws. Are we prepared for war? I do not mean prepared in the sense of having soldiers, arms and munitions; but are we prepared in our hearts for war with our brethren? While I affirm that the Constitution was intended to form a perpetual Union—while I affirm the right to use all lawful means to enforce the laws—yet I will not meditate war, nor tolerate the idea, until after every effort at adjustment has been tried and failed, and all hope of the Union is gone. Then, and not till then, will I deliberate and determine what course my duty will require of me. I am for peace, to save the Union. War is disunion, certain, inevitable, final, and irrepressible. Our own very existence forbids war. Mr. DOUGLAS referred to the purchase of Louisiana, and said it was purchased for the benefit of the whole Union, and for the safety of the Upper Mississippi in particular. The possession of that river now is more necessary than it was then. We cannot expect the people of the interior to admit the right of a foreign State taking possession of that river. He also referred to the purchase of Florida, and the amount paid, and asked if she could go out now. The President, in his message, first said we could not coerce a State to remain in the Union, but in a few sentences he advised the acquisition of Cuba—as if we should pay $300,000,000 for Cuba, and then the next day she might secede, and reannex herself to Spain, and Spain sell her again. He had admitted that Texas cost us a war with Mexico and 10,000 lives. In the name of the 7,000 gallant men from Illinois who fought those battles, against the right of that State to secede—

Mr. HEMPHILL, of Texas, (Dem.,) asked if the protection of Texas was the only reason of the war, and if the United States paid anything to Texas for the land, and if we did not acquire California from that war.

Mr. DOUGLAS said the only cause of complaint of Mexico was the annexation of Texas, and we had only paid Texas $10,000,000 for some barren land she did not own. [Laughter.] He said the Constitution was intended to be perpetual, and he denied the right of secession under the Constitution, as against the Constitution, and against justice and good faith. He said there could be no government without coercion, but coercion must be used in the mode prescribed by law. This is not a question of coercion in a State. Where no authority of the Federal Government remains, we are bound to recognize a Government *de facto*, when the State maintains individual sway. The man who loves the Union, who loves to see the laws enforced, will love to see rebellion put down. There is no other way or recourse left, to enforce the law in a receding State, except to make war and bring the State within your possession first, and then enforce the law afterward. A war between eighteen States on the one side, and fifteen receding States on the other, is to me a revolting thing. For what purpose is this war to be waged? Certainly not for the purpose of preserving the Union. I have too much respect for gentlemen on the other side of the chamber, collectively and individually, to believe there is one among them who does not know what war is. You cannot expect to exterminate ten millions of people, whose passions are excited with the belief that you mean to invade their homes and light the flames of insurrection in their midst. You must expect to exterminate them, or subjugate them, or else, when you have got tired of war, to make a treaty with them. No matter whether the war lasts one year, or seven years, or thirty years, it must have an end at some time. Sooner or later, both parties will become tired and exhausted, and when rendered incapable of fighting any longer, they will make a treaty of peace, and that treaty will be one of separation. The history of this world does not furnish an example of a war of sections, or between States of the same nation, where the war ended in reconciliation. Such a war always ends in a treaty of peace, and a final, eternal separation. I don't understand, then, how a man can claim to be a friend of the Union, and yet be in favor of war upon ten millions of people in the Union. You cannot cover it up much longer under the pretext of love for the Union. Now, the question must be met, and whatever concessions I am called upon to make, I choose to make voluntarily, before blood is shed, and not afterward. No man has more pride of country than I. It humbles my pride to see the authority of the Government questioned, but we are not the first nation whose pride has thus been humbled. Republics, empires, and kingdoms alike, in all ages, have been subject to the same humiliating fact. But where there is a deep-seated discontent pervading ten millions of people, penetrating every man, woman and child, and involving everything dear to them, it is time for inquiring whether there is not some cause for this feeling. If there be just cause for it, in God's name let us remove it. Are we not criminal, in the sight of Heaven and posterity, if we do not remove the just cause? If there is no cause, and yet they believe there is, so much the greater the necessity for removing the misconception. Are you so elated with the pride of your recent triumph, or pride of opinion, that you cannot remove an unfounded apprehension, when it is rushing ten millions of people into disunion and breaking up the Government of our Fathers, and leaving us, hitherto a proud Republic on earth, to become a byword among the nations? I still entertain the hope that this question may be adjusted, although the indications are that blood will be shed and war will rage before gentlemen fully appreciate the crisis through which we are passing. I don't think my nerves are any weaker than ordinary, nor do I think there is much courage in shutting the eyes in the face of danger, and the saying you do not see it. Every man must see it, and hear it, and breathe it. The atmosphere is full of it. I have determined that I will do all that is in my power to rescue the country from such a dreadful fate. But I will not consider this question of war till all hope of peaceful adjustment fails. Better, a thousand times better, that all political armies be disbanded and dissolved. Better that every public man now in existence be consigned to retirement and political martyrdom, than this Government should be dissolved, and this country plunged in civil war. I trust we are to have no war for a platform. I can fight for my country, but there never was a political platform that I would go to war for. I fear if this country is to be wrecked, it is to be done by those who prefer party to their country. Party platforms, and pride of opinion, and personal consistency, are the only causes in the way of a satisfactory adjustment of this difficulty. I repeat that, notwithstanding the gloom and the dark clouds which overhang everything, I do not despair of the Republic, and I will not despair till every effort shall be found to be of no avail.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) got the floor, and the Senate adjourned till Saturday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Chaplain, (Mr. STOCKTON,) inviting the members to attend the Union prayer-meeting in the Hall of Representatives to-morrow.

It was agreed that when the House adjourn to-morrow, it be to Monday.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a report of and the resolutions passed by a meeting in Jefferson, Ohio, repudiating the idea of compromise on the part of the North, and indorsing the sentiments of Senators WADE, HALE and others.

Mr. HUTCHINS moved its reference to the Committee of Thirty-three.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) opposed this, as it appeared the Committee was to be made a receptacle for all resolutions of all kinds.

The subject was so referred.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. HUTCHINS moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said these resolutions were conceived in hypocrisy and hatched in disunion.

Mr. HUTCHINS' motion prevailed, 89 against 55.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) by request of his friends, withdrew the appeal he yesterday made from the decision of the Speaker, who had overruled Mr. SHERMAN'S point, that the latter could in the present state of business introduce a resolution referring the Carolina secession question to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back with amendments the bill further to provide for the collection of the duty on imports, giving the President further powers for that purpose. He moved it be printed and recommitted.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,) wished to know in response to what petition or resolution this bill was brought before the House.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that it was not responsive to any petition or resolution, but was the bill he introduced last Monday under the rules, and which was regularly referred to the Committee on Judiciary. He wanted the bill and amendments printed, that every member might see what it is.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) demanded the previous question on the motion to recommit. He did not want the bill kept in a position to be called up at any time, and wanted the question disposed of now.

Mr. HOUSTON said as the bill involved important changes in the laws, it should be discussed in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that it could as well be in the House.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.)—True, if the majority were not disposed to domineer over the minority.

Mr. BINGHAM.—I have already said that I desire the bill to be printed, that every gentleman may see what it is.

Mr. BOCOCK—Will you give us fair notice when you will call up the bill? All we desire is to have an opportunity to lift up our voices in behalf of the Constitution, and have a reasonable opportunity to oppose the bill.

Mr. BINGHAM—I certainly do not desire to thwart such an opportunity. I shall not call up the motion to recommit without giving reasonable notice, and I am sure the gentleman from Virginia would ask for nothing more.

It was generally agreed that the question should be considered as unfinished business on Tuesday next.

The House went into Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Adjourned, for want of a quorum, till Monday.

THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 3.

A dispatch from the Charleston *Courier* this afternoon informs me that returns from Georgia indicate that the State has gone largely for secession.

Forts Pulaski and Jackson have positively been occupied by the Georgia State troops, under the Governor's instructions, and it is said that but for this the fortresses would have been taken by an uprising of the people.

The excitement in Baltimore is intense. There is too much truth in the rumor of a plot to revolutionize Maryland and take possession of the Federal Capitol before the 4th of March.

There is almost universal sympathy for Major ANDERSON.

Some of the fillibusters here are endeavoring to form a company in aid of South Carolina should she be attacked.

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.

A number of slaves and free negroes are engaged on the redoubts on the coast.

BENJAMIN MORDECAI yesterday presented the State with $10,000.

The *Nashville*, yesterday, had difficulty in getting out of the harbor, on account of the fog.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.

A resolution empowering the citizens of the United States domiciled outside of South Carolina to hold and dispose of real estate, without hindrance or molestation, was introduced, and tabled for the present.

Mr. DUNKIN, from the Committee on Commercial Relations, made a report on the communication from the Governor, in relation to Mr. PRESBY, Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

The Convention then went into Secret Session, to consider the adjournment, and appointment of delegates to a General Convention.

THE FLORIDA STATE CONVENTION.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Wednesday, Jan. 2.

A large number of the delegates to the State Convention have arrived here.

It is probable that Judge MCGHEE, of Madison, will be elected President of the Convention.

Resolutions will be adopted declaring the right of Florida to secede, and the Convention will then proceed deliberately to determine the terms of the ordinance of secession.

Judge MCINTOSH has resigned from the Federal Court.

TALLAHASSEE, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The Convention met at noon to-day.

Col. PETIT was chosen temporary chairman.

A prayer was made by Bishop RUTLEDGE.

The several counties in the State were then called, and the delegates enrolled their names.

No permanent organization was effected, nor was any Committee appointed on the subject.

Adjourned till Saturday noon.

THE DELAWARE LEGISLATURE.

RECEPTION OF THE SECESSION COMMISSIONER FROM MISSISSIPPI.

WILMINGTON, Dec., Thursday, Jan. 3.

The Legislature of Delaware met at Dover, on Wednesday, and organized by choosing Dr. MARTIN, of Sussex, Speaker of the Senate, and Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Newcastle, Speaker of the House.

Hon. H. DICKENSON, Commissioner from Mississippi, was received to-day, and addressed both Houses in a strong Southern speech, taking ground in favor of South Carolina and secession, and inviting Delaware to join in a Southern Confederacy. He claimed the right of the Southern States to secede, and said that if they were not allowed to do so, war was inevitable.

The speech of Mr. DICKENSON was greeted with applause and hisses.

After the speech the House adopted unanimously the following resolution, in which the Senate concurred by a majority:

Resolved, That having extended to Hon. H. DICKENSON, Commissioner from Mississippi, the courtesy due him as a representative of a sovereign State of the Confederacy, as well as to the State he represents, we deem it proper and due to ourselves and the people of Delaware to express our unqualified disapproval of the remedy for the existing difficulties suggested by the resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi.

MEETING OF THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

MESSAGE OF GOV. STEWART—SECESSION DENOUNCED.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 3.

Gov. STEWART'S message was read to the Legislature to-day.

After reviewing the progress of the Abolition and Republican Parties, and stating the result of their success, the Governor says that Missouri occupies a position in regard to these troubles that should make her voice potent in the councils of the nation. With scarcely a Disunionist *per se* within her borders, she is still determined to demand and maintain her rights at every hazard.

Missouri loves the Union, and will never submit to wrong. She came into the Union upon a compromise, and is willing to abide by a fair compromise—not such ephemeral contracts as are enacted by Congress to-day and repealed to-morrow, but a compromise assuring all the just rights of the States, and agreed to in solemn convention of all the parties interested.

Missouri has a right to speak on this subject, because she has suffered deeply, having, probably, lost as much in the past few years by abductions of slaves as all the rest of the Southern States put together.

Speaking of secession, the Governor deprecates the action of South Carolina, and says: "Our people would feel more sympathy with the movement, had it originated amongst those who, like ourselves, have suffered severe losses and constant annoyances from the interference and depredations of outsiders."

Missouri will hold to the Union so long as it is worth the effort to preserve it. She cannot be frightened by the past unfriendly legislation of the North, or dragooned into secession by the restrictive legislation of the extreme South. The Governor denies the right of voluntary secession, and says that it would be utterly destructive of every principle on which the national faith is founded; appeals to the great conservative masses of the people to put down selfish and designing politicians, to avert the threatened evils, and closes with a strong recommendation to adopt all proper measures for our rights; condemns the resort to separation; protests against hasty and unwise action, and records his unalterable devotion to the Union, so long as it can be made the protector of equal rights.

The Governor then passes to state matters and shows the finances to be in a prosperous condition; recommends a revision of the military laws; advises arming the militia; proposes protection against invasion; refers to the condition of different railroads, and recommends the Legislature to relieve the banks from the penalties incurred by temporary suspensions of specie payment.

MEETING OF THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

SECESSION AND THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW.

DETROIT, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The Michigan Legislature met at Lansingburgh yesterday, and organized by the election of DEXTER MUSSEY, of Macomb, Speaker. The retiring Governor delivered his annual Message to both Houses. State affairs are represented to be in a prosperous condition. He takes strong ground against the right of secession; charges the President of the United States with misrepresenting the principles of the Republican Party; and attributes the present sectional excitement to misrepresentation, by the Northern Democratic Press, as to the intentions and designs of that party. In relation to the Personal Liberty laws of the State, he says if they are unconstitutional and in conflict with the Fugitive Slave law, they should be repealed, but says these laws are right, and speak the sentiments of the people, are in strict accordance with the Constitution and ought not to be repealed. Let them stand. This is no time for timid and vacillating counsel while the cry of treason is ringing in our ears.

The Message of the incoming government will be delivered to-day.

THE GEORGIA FORTS OCCUPIED BY STATE TROOPS.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The returns from Georgia indicate that a large majority of the Secession Delegates are elected.

Forts Pulaski and Jackson have been occupied by the Georgia State troops under the instructions of the Governor of the State. But for this action on the part of the Governor, the Savannah papers say, the forts would have been seized by a spontaneous uprising of the people.

ALABAMA IN FAVOR OF SECESSION.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Jan. 3.

A. F. HOPKINS, one of the Commissioners from Alabama to Virginia, has arrived here. Mr. GILMER, the other Commissioner, will be here in a day or two. Mr. HOPKINS received the following dispatch a few minutes ago from the Governor of Alabama:

The State has gone for secession by a considerable majority. Secession is certain. A. B. MOORE.

THE FEELING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 3.

A secession flag, surrounded by fifteen stars, was raised here to-day. The gathering was large and enthusiastic.

There is a large secession meeting at the Theatre to-night. The secession feeling is increasing daily.

THE ARMS AT ALLEGANY ARSENAL.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The order for the removal of guns from the Alleghany Arsenal to Southern forts has just been revoked by the War Department, under a decision of the Cabinet.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Jan. 3.

News of the rescinding of the order by the War Department for the removal of cannon from the Allegany Arsenal, was received here to-day with the liveliest satisfaction.

MEETING OF CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA, ON THE CRISIS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 3.

A meeting of the most prominent citizens was held to-day, to consider what measures should be adopted to aid the constituted authorities of the State, and the General Government, in the enforcement of the laws.

One hundred gentlemen were present.

Two sets of resolutions were offered—one by DANIEL DOUGHERTY, denying the right of secession, and recommending that the military establishments of Pennsylvania be put upon a war footing, by the augmentation of the present requirements, either by an increase of the militia or an appropriation.

Judge LEWIS offered the other series, supporting the South, and while denying the right of secession, declaring it would be right to acknowledge their independence instead of waging an unlawful war.

After an exciting debate on the two sets of resolutions they were referred to a Committee to report on Saturday.

A resolution requesting Maj.-Gen. PATTERSON to call a meeting of the officers of his Division to adopt measures to increase the force and efficiency of the militia was also referred.

Adjourned till Saturday.

HONORS TO MAJOR ANDERSON, AND SECRETARIES HOLT AND STANTON.

SENECA FALLS, Thursday, Jan. 3.

Seneca Falls is firing a hundred guns in honor of Major ANDERSON, of Fort Sumter, and Secretaries HOLT and STANTON, for their gallant and patriotic services in the cause of Liberty and the Union.

WAVERLEY, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 3.

One hundred guns were fired here yesterday in honor of Major ANDERSON. A large banner was displayed across the street, with the inscription: "For President in 1864, Major ANDERSON." A company of Minute-men was organized by people, regardless of party.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.

Gov. BANKS presided at a dinner of Cadets last night, and made an eloquent speech, closing with the following sentiment:

"The gallant Major ANDERSON, of Fort Sumter—may the people give him the honor he deserves, and God give the United States Government courage to back him."

Other speeches and sentiments were given, and the festival was one of universal interest and enthusiasm.

There was quite a snow-storm here this morning.

MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES READY FOR ORDERS.

Now that rumor is so busy with the alleged movements southward of United States troops and naval vessels, it may not be out of place to give a statement of the forces likely to be ordered for hostile service in South Carolina, should unfortunate circumstances render extreme measures necessary. If soldiers be required, Governor's Island, N. Y., Carlisle, Penn., and the Navy-yards will be the first places from which reinforcements may be taken. The 800 troops stationed at Fort Monroe, Fayetteville, N. C., Augusta, Key West, Banancos and Baton Rouge, would not be removed. The available men, then, for military duty are nearly as follows:

	Men.
Governor's Island	250
Carlisle	200
Brooklyn Navy-yard	40
Philadelphia Navy-yard	30
Boston Navy-yard	40
Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard	20
Total	480

West Point, Fort Hamilton, Fort Adams and Fort Independence could also spare some men, but the above list includes only those who might be sent away at once, without seriously interfering with the routine duty of the Northern stations.

Relative to the navy, very erroneous impressions prevailed as to what vessels would first be called on. The *Brooklyn*, *Macedonian* and *Dolphin*, regular men-of-war, are, to be sure, in commission, and manned, but only the latter, we believe, could enter Charleston, in the harbor of which there are only thirteen feet of water, as the *Brooklyn*, fitted out, cannot float in less than sixteen feet at the least, while the *Macedonian* requires twenty. From this fact it would seem that the announcement of these ships being ordered in readiness was premature. There are, however, sufficient craft at the different yards, of the requisite draft, to form a somewhat formidable fleet. We subjoin a list of them:

Vessels.	Guns.	Officers and Men.	Tons.
Brig Dolphin	6	100	259
Harriet Lane	5	90	about 300
Steamer Water Witch	2	60	about 378
Steamer Corwin	2	50	about 240
Steamer Crusader	4	100	about 400
Steamer Wyandotte	4	100	about 380
Total	23	500	1,757

We have included the *Crusader* and *Wyandotte*, of the Home Squadron, because they are now at Pensacola, where they have just undergone an overhauling, and a pretty reliable correspondent informs us that they are not to return to their station immediately. The *Mohawk*, also, is "in and out" at Key West every day or two, and, like her sister gunboats, could be ordered, in an hour by telegraph, to repair to any given place. Naval vessels, drawing over fourteen feet of water, to the number of a dozen, perhaps, are susceptible of speedy equipment; but as already stated, we mention only those actually ready.

Having no official authority for discrediting the intelligence about the *Brooklyn* and *Macedonian*, we append some accounts of them, which may be useful if they are sent South. The *Brooklyn* was built, by contract, by JACOB A. WESTERVELT. Her dimensions are: length on deck, 247 feet; breadth of beam, 43 feet; depth of hold, 22½ feet. She measures 2,000 tons. She is sparred and fully rigged and equipped as a sailing vessel, and, in naval parlance, as a sloop-of-war. She has the auxiliary power of two horizontal direct-acting and condensing cross-head engines, of 61-inch cylinder and 33-inch stroke of piston. She is armed with sixteen 9-inch Dahlgren shell-guns, and two 10-inch pivot-guns. Although only rated for sixteen guns, yet she is capable of carrying twenty-six, and has capacity for a corresponding complement of men and stores.

The *Brooklyn* has served her full time (over two years) in commission, attached to the Home fleet, and recently returned to Norfolk. Her officers are: Captain, DAVID FARRAGUT; Lieuts., James A. Doyle, W. N. Jeffers, Albert Smith, Wm. Mitchell, Henry H. Adams; Surgeon, Wm. Mixon; Assistant-Surgeon, James Leach; Purser, Thomas H. Looker; First Lieut. Marines, G. R. Graham; Chief Engineer, J. Follinsbee; Assistant Engineers, Deluce, Jordan, Brown, Brooks, White, Snyder.

The *Dolphin*, which returned to Norfolk a few days ago, after a long cruise on the coast of Brazil, is the smallest vessel in the regular navy, being only 224 tons burden, and carrying four guns. She was built in Brooklyn in 1836. Her Commander, CHARLES STEDMAN, is of South Carolina origin. He is known to be a Union man, and no one expects that he will resign. There are about 100 men on board the *Dolphin*. Her officers are as follows: Commander, C. H. STEDMAN; Lieuts., L. Paulding, E. P. Williams and C. W. Thepar; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, J. Y. Taylor.

The *Macedonian* is a first-class corvette, 1,341 tons burden, and was built at Norfolk twenty-four years ago. She cruised with the *Wabash* in the Mediterranean, when last on duty, and returned to Portsmouth, N. H., in July last. She has recently been fitted out and commissioned for service on the Home Station; but a report says that the commander is in possession of sealed orders, and that he will soon put to sea. Her present crew was sent from Boston, fifty of them jumping out of the cars in going to her. The following is a correct list of the *Macedonian's* officers: Capt. J. GLYNN; Lieuts., M. C. Martin, Sumerville, Nicholson, S. R. Franklin, W. H. Ward, and J. A. Babcock; Paymaster, John S. Cunningham; Master, F. M. Bunce; Surgeon, Wm. Grier; Assistant Surgeon, O. S. Izlehart; Lieut. Marines, C. G. McCawley; Paymaster's Clerk, Thomas Q. Leckrin; Boatswain, C. Miller; Gunner, Burgess B. Allen; Carpenter, George Wisner; Sailmaker, John W. North.

UNION VOLUNTEERS ORGANIZING.

A book has been opened at the Head-quarters of the Republican Central Club, in this city, for the enrollment of volunteers to meet any demand which may be made by the Governor of the State for troops to aid in preserving the Union. The Company thus formed is to be known as "Company A, Union Volunteers." The roll has but just been opened and already contains the names of a considerable number of citizens without respect to party.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

From the Lancaster (Penn.) Examiner, Jan. 2.

We are able to state upon the very best authority that the President elect, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *has tendered to Gen. Cameron a position in his Cabinet, and that he has accepted the same.* Hon. EDWARD BATES of Missouri, and Gen. CAMERON, will both positively be in the Cabinet.

The selection of Gen. CAMERON as a member of his Cabinet reflects the highest credit upon Mr. LINCOLN. It shows that in selecting his official advisers, he is using that discrimination and patriotism which ever marks the able statesman. No man in Pennsylvania is more popular with the mass than Gen. CAMERON. Identified with their material interests and prosperity, he will bring to the support of the incoming national Administration a moral force and power, which will be able to sustain it in any possible contingency.

MASSACHUSETTS AND DISUNION.

Gov. Banks on the Fugitive Slave Law, the Secession Movement, Major Anderson and Slavery.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1861.

The two branches of the Legislature, and a very large audience of citizens, assembled at the State House, between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day, to hear Gov. BANKS' valedictory address. It is an important document, giving a detailed review of the material, educational and military progress of the State during the three years he filled the Executive chair. The assessed value of property of the State is $897,000,000. The enrolled militia numbers 155,380 men.

The following are the concluding paragraphs of the address:

No State on the Continent has been more faithful [than Massachusetts] to her constitutional duties as a Government, and especially under the Fugitive Slave Act. Her judicial tribunals and her Legislatures have acquiesced in and confirmed the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case to which I have referred.

Her highest court has enforced the law of Congress passed in pursuance of that decision, unnatural and unjust as some of its provisions seem to be. She has upheld the decisions of her own courts, recognized the decrees of the magistrates of the United States, and the rights of claimants of other States, which deny to our citizens their lawful rights. She has sustained them all by the strong arm of executive power, though the struggle has chilled her warm and generous heart. She has honored, indiscriminately with other citizens, those who at the bar enforced the rights of claimants, or as soldiers protected them in the possession of property to which they had legal rights, but no power to hold. It is true, that she has not thought it expedient that important offices in the State and National Governments should be filled by the same man at the same time, and I cannot but approve her wisdom.

It is because she has been thus faithful that I desire to see her legislation in harmony with her acts. It is because I do not like to see her Representatives in Congress, and her sons everywhere, put upon the defensive, when they have just cause to be proud of her acts; it is because, in the face of her just claims to high honor, I do not love to hear unjust reproaches cast upon her fame, that I say, as I do, in the presence of God, and with a heart filled with the responsibilities that must rest upon every American citizen in these distempered times, *I cannot but regard the maintenance of a statute, whether constitutional or not, which is so unnecessary to the public service, and so detrimental to the public peace, as an inexcusable public wrong.* I hope by common consent it may be removed from the statute book, and such guarantees as constitutional freedom demands, be sought in new legislation.

It is said, I know with some reason, that no change would satisfy men engaged in treason and rebellion. We ought to remember, however, that South Carolina presents this class of laws, in her counterfeited Declaration of Independence, as the first great wrong her people have suffered, and that removal will obviate her first cause of complaint which is made the basis of every other substantive grievance.

It is said, also, that the time is not propitious—that it does not become Massachusetts to act under threats. Every State maintains its own dignity by doing what is right. A State that, under threats of coercion, does what is wrong, does not greatly suffer in comparison with another that, under similar plea, refuses to do what is right; there is a difference in process, but the difference in results is not worth contest. Besides, this is not an accepted American doctrine.

When France refused to pay an indemnity secured to us by treaty, under the pretence that she had been threatened with war by a President of the United States, her excuse was not received as a sufficient explanation. The President threatened her again. Congress supported his declarations by a war appropriation, and England, as arbitrator, compelled France to fulfill her treaty stipulations. In fact, the comity of States furnishes no good reason for not doing what is right; and rulers are permitted less than others, to swerve under the influence of bribes or menaces from the direct and exact line of right.

The topic presents considerations of policy also. The difficulty in government, as in life, is to ascertain what is right. It is easier to follow the line of right, than it is to divine it, as wisdom is a higher quality than courage; and the world is full of proofs that an obstinate adherence to that which is impracticable, indefensible and immaterial, often compels the truest and boldest men to surrender that which is just in itself and vital to their cause. Our experience in this regard will not differ from that of other men.

There are men suddenly lifted from indigence to affluence, who never forget poverty in the presence of plenty. So men long accustomed to rough government do not readily comprehend the policy of rulers, *and reluctantly surrender the imperfect machinery of opposition for the greater powers and higher honors of administration.* There may be equal advantages in the right of opposition or administration according to the preferences of constitutions of men, but it will be difficult for the same person or party to monopolize both. If we claim the right to administer law, let us abandon the machinery intended to obstruct it.

Conciliation and coercion are twin powers. They grow out of and into each other, and neither is perfect by itself alone. "Who demands equity must do equity"—is a maxim as old as the civil law,—not merely because it is justice, but because it is power also. And yet I *believe that so little difference of opinion*,—not as to men, perhaps, or parties, as to which misrepresentation and excitement may mislead us,—but *as to what is right, upon the individual and honest judgment of the American people, has never before existed.* Certainly never an act, so slight in itself, touched the hearts of so many millions of people, as with fire from Heaven, as the recent simple, soldier-like and patriotic movement of Maj. ANDERSON at Fort Moultrie. It shows that there are chords which still touch the universal heart; and if those who occupy stations that are higher only when filled by greater men, could, either by accident or inspiration, have anticipated or answered the chords so lately touched, with the patriarchal tenderness and the inflexible spirit of JACKSON, think you any man South or North would have halted in his admiration, however, he might have faltered in instant obedience?

Could it by any power, divine or human, be instilled into every heart that the laws of the land were to be enforced until they were changed, and that protection and security for persons and property which the Constitution and laws guarantee, given to the people in the States where they reside, I am persuaded that this simple inspiration, which every one confesses, would lift the clouds that lower upon us, and the resplendent sun of peace would again beam upon our land. But misrepresentation, falsehood, calumny, make such expectation impossible.

While I would not withhold from the South what belongs to that section, I cannot consent that we should yield what belongs to us. The right to the Territory must be a common right, as to the people of the country, and their *status* must be determined upon the rights of *the people*, and not as to the rights of *property*. To base the fundamental ideas of the Government upon property is to change the purposes of government, and to establish the basis of that property upon the right to hold slaves, is to exclude the people of non-slaveholding States altogether. It has never been conceded as a right, and it ought not now to be established. There is no species of property entitled to such protection as will exclude men from Territories, aside from all considerations of property. Neither do I believe that a geographical line will give peace to the country. It must either by express agreement be restricted to territory now in our possession, and not to be applied to that hereafter obtained, or the establishment of such line in itself would be a signal for the acquisition of foreign territory in the South at the cost of foreign war, and the renewal of contests for its possession and control, when acquired at the expense of domestic peace. That the lapse of time alone will heal all dissensions upon this subject is shown by the efforts made to precipitate a revolution in order to secure advantage that otherwise must fail.

The doctrines that accompany revolutionary demands are as false and fatal as those for the defence of which revolution is organized.

There can be no peaceable secession of States. Whether the Government is a compact between States or a union of the people, it is nevertheless a Government, and cannot be dissolved at the bidding of any disaffected State. It has pledged its faith to the people of every land, and that pledge of faith cannot be broken. It has been sanctified in the sacrifice of the best blood of the people, and that sacrifice has made it a nation indissoluble and eternal. Neither can that portion of the continent now occupied by the American States be portioned out to hostile nations. By war and by purchase every part of the country has acquired indefeasible and perpetual rights in every other part. The interior will never allow the keys of the continent and the ocean and the gulf shores to pass into the hands of an enemy, nor can the maritime cities or States exist independent of the good will and support of the plantation and farming communities of the interior, and though we should assent to an unnatural and treasonable separation, the generations that succeed us would contend for centuries to recover their rights until conquest or annihilation ended the struggle. But no such result can follow as the destruction of the American Government. The contest will be too terrible, the sacrifice too momentous; the difficulties in our path are too slight, the capacity of our people is too manifest, and the future too brilliant to justify forebodings or to excite permanent fears. The life of every man is lengthened by trial, and the strength of every government must be tested by revolt and revolution. I doubt not that the providence of God, that has hitherto protected us, will preserve us now and hereafter.

[Advertisement.]

HOW THEY SAVE THEIR FUNDS!
OUT WEST!!
THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKIE.
$300,000.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York.

GENTS: I have succeeded in removing from the ruins the City Safe. It was in the fifth story and fell a distance of fifty feet, and remained in the fire 42 hours. One of the casters and plates were melted off, also the knobs. From the appearance of the safe, if it had been any other but HERRING'S, I should have said the contents were used up. A great deal of interest was manifested by every one to see it opened, and various opinions expressed as to the safety of its contents. One individual offered to bet that if any water had run inside of it, that it had formed ice. Another said, HERRING'S were good, but no Safe could stand that fall and fire. It contained a large amount of orders, notes, bonds, mortgages, assessment rolls, etc., valued at over $300,000. Everything was in just as good order as when put in except a slight discoloration by steam.

Yours truly,
LANSING BONNELL.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, though so often tested, *never fail* to save their contents.

HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway.
FARRELL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.
HERRING & Co., New-Orleans.
HERRING & Co., Chicago.

A large assortment of second-hand Safes of a variety of makers, having been taken in part pay for HERRING'S, will be sold cheap.

[Advertisement.]

STRANGERS IN THE CITY SHOULD NOT FAIL to visit the Phrenological Cabinet and Museum of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. Here may be seen (admission free) busts and casts from the heads of many of the most distinguished and notorious men of the age—statesmen, orators, philosophers, murderers, thieves, &c., &c. Complete phrenological delineations of character, with full descriptions given when desired.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment have been tested in all parts of the world for coughs and colds, and have never failed in curing the very worst cases. A hundred thousand certificates can be shown to prove this.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 3.

FLOUR firm, and in good demand, at $4 65@$4 70 for superfine. WHISKY, 14c. HOGS in good demand; sales, 6,000, $5 75@$5 95. Receipts to day, large. MESS PORK in good demand, at $15@$15 25. LARD, 9¾c.@9⅞c. BULK MEATS, 5¾c.@7⅛c. GREEN MEATS firm, at 4¾c. for Shoulders, and 6¾c.@7⅛c. for Hams. The demand for Money is quite pressing. Sight Exchange on New-York is at ½ ꝑ cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 3.

FLOUR firm but in limited demand at $5 12½@$5 50. WHEAT firm; sales, 4,000 bushels; white, $1 40@$1 50; red, $1 29@$1 35. CORN, old yellow, 70c.; new, 66c. COFFEE quiet but firm. WHISKY steady at 18c.@18½c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 3.

FLOUR dull; Ohio and Howard-street, $5 50. WHEAT firm; red, $1 25@$1 33; white, $1 35@$1 60. CORN steady at 61c.@65c. for new white and yellow. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $16 50. LARD, 10¼c. WHISKY nominal at 18¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 3.

COTTON steady; sales to-day 8,500 bales at 11⅞@12¼c. for Middling. SUGAR steady at 4¼c.@5⅜c. MOLASSES at 23c.@24c. FLOUR firm at $5 75 for Superfine. FREIGHTS and Exchanges without alteration.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 4,000 bales, at 11¼c.@11⅜c. for Middling. Market steady.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

COTTON—Sales 6,000 bales at 11½c. for middling. Market excited.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 3.—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool*—M. C. Howe, Jr., Miss Cunningham, M. Guskin, lady, child and servant, Mr. Grilos, Dr. Lowe, Mr. Wadam, E. H. Hudson, A. Perrit, Allen Harward, Thos. Vecker, Dr. Holbeck, Rev. Thomas Biggs, W. H. Manning, R. S. Manning, Mr. Doby, Mr. Kidd, Mr. Slimmen, Mr. Perch, Mr. Cain, Mr. Foskett, Mr. Calligan, Mr. Smichle, Mr. Cancold, G. Ogden, lady and 4 children, Mrs. Caldwell and 2 children, Charles Dulon.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—E. A. Dusenbury, Lieut. McCreery, A. W. Habershaw, J. T. Howard, Mrs. Schinan and child, B. Simon, Judge Churchman, F. Eurton, A. Defer, Dr. Mozencraft, J. A. Nunes, Mrs. McCann and 3 children, Capt. Dimon, F. Bowen, E. Marshland, Mrs. Collins, J. E. Rodgers, F. Baker and lady, Lieut. Houghton, Mrs. Starum, J. O. H. Wentworth, Mrs. Taylor, Eugene L. Sullivan, J. W. Hart, L. Erickson, W. H. Henson, M. Busson, J. B. Leach, C. A. Washburn, H. Flemieg, Capt. Frazer, G. W. Smilley, A. Campbell, W. J. Warren, M. Easton and lady, A. T. Jewett, John Madison, Mrs. Conger and child, H. Thomason, J. Johnson, Mr. Sandfeller, Mrs. Johnson and 4 children, F. Mestayer, M. Upano, M. Ejige, A. Poland, P. Merino, C. Merino, C. Merino, Jr., J. L. Thornoike, C. Brady, Wm. Forbes, G. P. Briggs, W. H. Boles.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 46 | Moon rises....12 34
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 17 | Gov. Island. 2 06 | Hell Gate.... 3 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Jura, (Br.,) Miner, Liverpool, E. Cunard; City of Manchester, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Fulton, Wotton, Havre, New-York and Havre Steamship Company; Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Chancellor, Spencer, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Numero Drei, (Pruss.,) Tubenthal, Dublin, Funch & Meincke; Ceres, Cook, Norfolk, Post & Small; Zingarella, Bunker, Rio de Janeiro, Aymar & Co.

Brigs Esquimaux, Chisholm, Halifax, Post & Small; Iza, Williams, Trinidad, R. P. Buck & Co.; J. B. Watson, Bunday, Laguayra, Dallas & Bliss.

Schooners F. Rogers, Rogers, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Sarah, McKeon, Jacksonville, Brett, Son & Co.; Canova, Fullerton, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Jeddie Reed, Laguayra, Jed. Frye; Lynchburgh, Harris, Richmond, C. H. Parsons & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Australasian, (Br. screw,) Hockley, Liverpool Dec. 22, and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Brings £170,000 sterling in specie. Dec. 3, passed steamship Arabia, from Boston for Liverpool.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, 7½ ds., with passengers and specie to D. B. Allen.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. to master.

Ship Rattler, Almy, Liverpool Nov. 11, with mdse. to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. Experienced very heavy weather. Has been 32 ds. W. of lon. 50, with violent gales from W. Dec. 3, shipped a heavy sea, which started stem.

Brig Scotland, (of Hartford,) Francis, Barbados 21 ds., via Long Island Sound, in ballast to master. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. N. E. gales.

Brig Glance, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Bryand, St. Johns N. F., 19 ds., with fish and oil to order. Experienced heavy W. and W. N. W. gales during the passage.

Brig Rolling Wave, Collins, Gibara 17 ds., with tobacco to J. E. Ward & Co. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. N. E. gales; broke mainboom, split sails.

Brig C. H. Sampson, Smith, Tampa Bay, via Key West, 16 ds., with cedar to J. [illegible].

Schr. Mindora, (of Eden,) Sargent, Bonaire 23 ds., salt to Miller & Houghton. Dec. 25, lat. 37 30, lon. 73 30, passed a Portuguese brig for New-York, with rudder broke. The M. has experienced very heavy N. N. E. and N. E. gales since Dec. 24.

Schr. Brontes, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) Powers, Aux Cayes 18 ds., with logwood to R. Thackeray. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. N. E. and N. N. W. weather. Dec. 30, lat. 37 40, lon. 76, passed both masts of a schooner, heels up, apparently attached to the vessel.

Schr. Sardinia, (of Harrington,) Rumbull, Salt Cay, T. I., 18 ds., via Delaware Breakwater 2 ds., with salt to F. Talbot. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy W. N. W. and N. E. gales. Dec. 24, off Hatteras, passed bark Cordelia, from Turks Islands for Philadelphia.

Schr. Best, Chapman, Ouacoke 5 ds., with corn to Brown & De Rossett.

Schr. Thos. Borden, Wrightington, Philadelphia for Fall River, with coal.

Schr. E. H. Parker, Parker, Virginia, with wood.

SAILED—Steamships Jura, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Montgomery, for Savannah.

WIND—During the day, N. N. E., with rain.

Below.

Ship Augustus Cobb, New-Orleans 26 ds., with cotton, &c., to Wm. T. Frost.

Ship Medway, (Br.,) Kennedy, Bombay Aug. 30.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Arr. ship Arab, from Manila; barks Zephyr, from Piscataqua; E. H. Yarrington, from Smyrna; Mary Broughton, from Surinam; Mary Morton, from Savannah.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—Arr. ship Galena, from New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Gibara Dec. 17, bark Virginia Ann, for New-York in 7 ds.; brig A. B. Cook, Perkins, do., do.

At Aux Cayes Dec. 15, brig St. Mary, Breevoor, for New-York next day; Ina, Lancey, do., do.; schr. Osprey, (Br.,) for New-York Dec. 20.

At Barbados Dec. 13, barks Reindeer, Coutts, from Rio Janeiro, for Philadelphia; John Denham, from do., for New-Orleans; Harvest, Austin, discbg.; schrs. Kate Weston, Adams, wtg; Lydia and Martha, Partridge, do.

At Bonaire Dec. 11, brig C. B. Allen, for Boston, soon; schr. J. L. Bowman, for New-York, ready.

ASPINWALL—Arr., Dec. 15, Br. brig Dryad, Liverpool; do. do. Canondah, do.; 16th, New Granadian steamer Colon, Santa Martha; 17th, Oldenburg brig Minnie, do.; Ham. brig Bernard, London; 19th, New-Grandadian schr. Isabella, Santa Martha; Am. brig Costa Rica, New-York; do, steamship Northern Light, do.; 20th, Br. steamer Conway, San Juan del Norte; 21st, Am. schr. Joseph Gryce, Santa Martha; 22d, H. B. M. steamer Racer, San Juan del Norte; 23d, Br. schr. C. Minerva, Carthagena; Am. bark Golden Rule, New-York; 24th, do. brig Stella, do.; do. do. Romance, Baltimore; do. schr. Velma, Philadelphia.

Sld., Dec. 17, Am. brig Caroline, New-York; 18th, do. do. Two Boys, Attakapas; 19th, do. bark Indian Queen, St. Mark's; 22d, do. do. Nazarene, Minatitlan; Br. brig Martha, Cienfuegos; 23d, Am. brig James Madison, Attakapas.

In port, Am. barks J. Nicholas, Citizen, and Golden Rule; brigs Costa Rica, Ganges, Stella, and Romance; schrs J. Gryce, and Velma.

CALLAO—Arr., Nov. 29, Am. ships David Harrison, Chinchas; Dec. 6, Bunker Hill, Melbourne; Brem. bark Wieland, Bangor, Me; 10th, Am. ships Jacob Badger, Valparaiso; 12th, Alice Counce, Melbourne; 13th, bark Pericles, Boston.

Sld., Nov. 28, Am. ships Juventu, Chinchas; Enterpe, United States; Dec. 3, Victory, do.; 4th, Mercator, England; 6th, U. S. corvette Narragansett, for the South; 8th, Am. whaleship Archer, on a cruise; Am. ship Criterion, Chinchas; 9th, Monsoon, do.; 13th, Bunker Hill, do.

VALPARAISO—Arr., Nov. 17, Am. ships Simoon, Hong Kong; 18th, S. L. Fitzgerald, Baltimore; Daniel L. Elliott, Puget Sound.

Sld., Nov. 26, Am. bark Contest, Caldera; 28th, Am. ship Jacob Badger, Callao.

[PER AUSTRALASIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Mary Eugenia, at Marseilles; Mackinac, at Liverpool.
Arrived from New-Orleans—Cora, at Barcelona.
Arrived from Mobile—Romantic, at Barcelona.
Arrived from Charleston—Elvira, at Barcelona.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE "BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN."

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article, which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants, and would sooner lose our night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege on any considerations whatever.

We have spoken of the Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with good board with pleasant rooms, newly furnished, for $3 per week, at No. 391 Greenwich-st., between North Moore and Beach sts. Board with a room having a stove, for two gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife, for $3 50.